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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

McFarlane's Story A Sense of Having Failed the U.S. Led to Overdose of Tranquilizers

By Maureen Dowd. New York Times Service
BETHESDA, Maryland des and the Bibles, the flowers and of my worth" cards and the call from President Rinald Reagan, there was one es. or the most shippery or the most pecially welcome get-well greeting that Robert C. McFarlane received after his suicide attempt three weeks ago.

A stranger mailed the former national security adviser a videocassette of the classic Frank Capra movie, "It's a Wonderful Life," with the simple message, "Watch

Recuperating at his suburban Maryland home, Mr. McFarlane book to heart the message of the

From the time I was young, I was told that to show uncertainty or vulnerability was a weakness. You were supposed to rely on yourself, not on others.

-- Robert C. McFarlane

film in which an angel saves a beleaguered Jimmy Stewart from killing himself and shows him the ways the world would have been worse off if he had never lived.

In his first interview about his could have ensured that George attempted suicide, he gave a candid Shultz took much firmer positions account of his rise and fall from on it. The president had a high power and the lessons he learned in regard for him. I could have gotten nower and the lessons he learned in the process - including the one bim into the Oval Office more oflearned from the movie, that his ten and nailed it down about stoppersonal life and the values he ping the program. We could have passes on to his children are as important as his professional successes and failures.

He spoke of President Reagan as a man who was not "absorbing" what he told him about foreign affairs and who felt more comfortable in the company of addisers of some actions of which he was not who were self-made and wealthy proud, such as helping the presimen, which Bud McFarlane was

been consumed by the idea that all is and fall is viewed as a classic devoting one's total energies to government as a way of improving the lot of my fellow man was the best thing you could do with your

LATE NEWS

CAIRO (Reuters) - A Libyan C-130 military transport

which landed at Abu Simbel airport, refused to give their

ently came from Chad.

computer crime.

A special report, Pages 9-15

litical power. BUSINESS/FINANCE

Apple introduced two beefedup Macintosh personal com-*In a Small Connecticut Town, Coming to Terms With AIDS

of Granby.

By Michael Winerip

New York Times Service

GRANBY, Connecticut — This is the story of a

little town that responded with decency when con-

fronted with AIDS. Not everyone, of course, but most

A few were hysterical, vowing that they would never

send their child to school with a child suffering from

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. A

few demanded 100 percent, risk-free guarantees. A

at home after midnight and said they would pay to

The few made us miserable," Mrs. Wutka said.

They vowed a petition drive, but Pat Starble, the

superntendent, said he never received one from them.

Hedid however, get a petition from those supporting

have the AIDS-infected child educated elsewhere.

lew called the school board president, Virginia Wutka, gathered out front

mind and your body and your pas-

"I allowed it," he said, "to bemong the Belgian chocolate truf- come almost the exclusive measure

If he is not the most glamorous culpable figure in the controversy over the Iran affair, Mr. McFarlane certainly ranks as the most enigmatic player in the drama

The former Marine Corps officer was a man who seemed so intense and so tightly controlled that "you had the sense he was tied down to his desk by leather straps," a White House colleague said. And yet Mr. McFarlane lost control savagely in the suicide attempt that left him in Bethesda Naval Hospital under psychiatric treatment for two

He said he did not take an overdose of tranquilizers because he was depressed about talking to the Tower commission and other investigation committees, or because he was embarrassed before his family and friends by the public denunciation of his role in the Iran affair.

What really drove me to despair was a sense of having failed the country," he said. "If I had stayed in the White House, I'm sure I could have stopped things from getting worse."

"But how?" asked his wife, Jonda, who sat on the couch beside him during the interview. She cast her soft demurral in the context of what his psychiatrist has called his tendency to take too much blame.

"The president didn't always listen to me," he told his wife, "but I could have relied upon others who did have influence with him. I made pests of ourselves."

After an initial glare of blame, there has been a wave of sympathy for Mr. McFarlane because he talked to investigators while others refused to testify.

He told them a truthful version neat's men "gild" the chronology of events in the Iran affair to pro-"All of my life, all of my lather's teet Mr. Reagan. But he has also life," Mr. McParlane said, "I had evoked support because his person-Washington tragedy, complete with a tragic flaw.

This is a very tough town, a ver uniforgiving town," said an official in the Reagan administration who worked with Mr. McFarlane. "It catapults people, sometimes ordinary, well-meaning people, to the pinnacle of power, but let them make a mistake and they're de-

stroyed And Washington takes great delight in watching them fall. "Bud's tragic flaw was wanting to be Henry Kissinger, to be at the vortex, moving planets and shaking continents, respected as a pro-found, strategic thinker," the official added. "He regretted his resignation from the White House moments after he did it, because he realized he would never get a shot

at achieving his dream." Mr. McFarlane said that friends in Washington and elsewhere had rallied to him and helped in his

"You didn't fail me at all." the president told him when he called his hospital room at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center. "It was a sensible goal to pursue and you shouldn't blame yourself because it didn't work."

Reflecting on events since he left the White House, Mr. McFarlane said he was deeply surprised by some of the behavior of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North disclosed in the Tower commission report and suggested that he might have been a positive influence on the

"I always felt that with proper instruction and firm guidance, Colonel North would do as he was told," Mr. McFarlane said. He said he resigned as national security adviser because he felt

that, as a career military officer and the quintessential government staff man, he would never achieve enough stature to influence Presi-See MCFARLANE, Page 2

"I got hundreds of kind phone calls," Mrs. Wutka

"I got hundreds of kind phone calls," Mrs. Wutka

I went up to him while he hung up his coat, put my arm
I went up to him while he hung up his coat, put my arm
I went up to him and said. Boy are we slad to have a sound him and said.

went up to min write ne nung up ms coat, put my arm around him and said, Boy are we glad to have you propose the would have thought were set in their ways

honorable thing.

secret as long as necessary.

On Oct. 14, when for the first time since his AIDS was diagnosed, the child was well enough to return to

school, officials welcomed him. All agreed that the

identity of 9-year-old Chris Barnoski — a hemophiliac

infected through a blood transfusion - would be kept

On his first day back at school, parents kept 14

"Chris didn't want to look like a boy returning to

school," said the principal, Robert Barba. "He was so

bright - he only took half his books that day." He

told his teacher that he walked right by the reporters

like normal, so they would not know he was the boy

"The kids were tense," said Jo Anne Monroe,

Chris's teacher. They knew Chris was coming back.

children out of the Kelly Lane School. Reporters



SHOPPING TRIP -- Palestinian women carried containers to be filled with gas as they left a refugee camp near Beirut to buy supplies. Meanwhile, Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese president, has agreed to key points in a Syrian peace proposal. Page 2.

Reagan Withdraws His Nomination Of Gates to Be Director of the CIA

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan withdrew Monday the nomination of Robert M. Gates as director of central intelligence. He is still seeking another nominee to head the CIA.

The amouncement, part of a White House drive to recover from the harsh criticism of the administration by the Tower commission last week, was made by Howard H. Baker Jr., the new White House chief of staff.

Mr. Baker quoted a letter to Mr. Reagan in which Mr. Gates cited "strong sentiment" in the Senate for delaying a vote on his nomination until after a select committee completes its investigation into the Iran-contra affair.

"I believe a prol the Central Intelligence Agency, Robert Gates to decide."

potentially, to our national security." Mr. Gates said in the letter asking that he no longer be considered a nominee for the job. Averting a confirmation light

Oliver North had a plan to ransom a hostage with dollars that disintegrated. Page 4.

before the Senate, Mr. Gates, who at 43 would have been the youngest man to head the CIA, bowed out after a 30-minute meeting Monday morning with Mr. Baker and the national security adviser, Frank C. Before that session, the chief

White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Reagan stood behind the nomination and d period of *emphasized* that any change in the uncertainty would be harmful to situation would be "a matter for

Mr. Gates met in the afternoon with Mr. Reagan, who said in a written statement that he acceded "with great regret" to the request from his nominee and asked Mr. Gates to stay on as deputy director of central intelligence under a yetto-be-named new boss.

The leader of the Senate minority Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Sunday that Mr. Gates's nomination "could be in some difficulty" if brought to a confirmation vote soon after the Tower report, and other senators have been even more negative about Mr. Gates's chances in the current cli-

Mr. Gates was picked to head the CIA after William J. Casey resigned in December because of

See GATES, Page 2

To Moscow Is Considered By Thomas Netter GENEVA - The United States and the Soviet Union began talks Monday on a Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe as the Kremlin said that a visit to Moscow by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "under

U.S., Soviet Begin

Talks on Missile Offer

U.S. and Soviet officials here confirmed that negotiators at the Geneva arms talks had agreed to extend discussions of mediumrange missiles beyond Wednesday, when they were scheduled to adjourn, to allow time to study the Soviet proposal. That proposal was made Saturday by Mikhail S. Gor-

consideration.

Shultz Visit

Talks on long-range and space weapons are expected to adjourn Wednesday as planned.

U.S. arms control officials said that Washington was preparing a draft treaty on medium-range weapons to be submitted soon in

Senator Albert Gore Jr., Demo-**Europe Has Misgivings** crat of Tennessee, who along with six other senators met Soviet and American officials here, said the new U.S. proposal would include verification provisions.

According to a Reuters news agency report from Moscow, Soviet officials said they believed that an agreement on medium-range missiles could be reached within six months. The Soviet officials quoted by the news agency also said that plans for a visit to Moscow by Mr. Shultz were being discussed and that such a visit could take place in about 10 days.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said that, although the administration had previously indicated a willingness to meet with Soviet officials whenever it was deemed helpful, there were "no plans at the moment" for Mr. Shultz to meet with Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister.

In Beijing, where Mr. Shultz is Mr. Baker was named Friday to cials. American officials traveling "zero solution" on medium-range See ARMS, Page 2

commitment to the defense of Eu-BONN - Although West Euro-Officials in several capitals say

pean leaders have publicly wel-comed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's such anxieties have been sharpened by two considerations. One was President Ronald Reaproposal for a separate agreement gan's embrace of positions at the to eliminate medium-range missiles Reykjavik summit conference in from Europe, privately they are

NEWS ANALYSIS known to harbor misgivings about

Max M. Kampelman, left, the chief U.S. negotiator, and

Yuli M. Vorontsov, his Soviet counterpart, arriving Mon-

day to begin talks on Soviet missile proposals in Geneva.

About Soviet Arms Plan

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

and Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher of Britain are caught be-

tween obligations to their people,

who would broadly applaud a su-

perpower arms reduction agree-

ment and fears that a so-called

October that effectively jettisoned several decades of North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrence docurine: the commitment of the United States to use nuclear weapthe dangers of such an accord for ons to halt a Soviet land assault on Such politicians as Chancellor The second has been a vague but-Helmut Kohl of West Germany

increasingly audible sentiment in Washington that American troops may have to be thinned out from Europe, either to cut expenditures or to demonstrate impatience with bearing their fair share of NATO's

missiles might weaken the U.S. Only France has openly voiced its skepticism about the removal of American Pershing-2 and groundlaunched cruise missiles from Western Europe. But France is on shaky terrain, as it is not a member of NATO's integrated military command and did not deploy any of the American missiles; its views are heavily conditioned by the pri-

> give forthright expression to views that officials elsewhere couch in

more careful language.
"I think," said a French defense expert, "we should be aware that

See TREATY, Page 2



FIRST DAY ON THE JOB - Ronald Reagan escorted his new chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Senate majority leader, to a cabinet meeting Monday.

- told her to stand up for the child, that it was the back.' And that was it, everyone came up to him, it was

their good buddy Chris back."

recess. He talked of going skiing.

been a standout in soccer and played again during

One day while Chris was absent for a checkup, Sheri

Dorfsman, a social worker, spoke to the class about

AIDS. Later, a few wanted to talk with her alone. A

boy who shared a snack with Chris years ago asked if

he would get AIDS. A girl wondered what a funeral

"The kids were very protective of Chris;" said Mr.

Once, when it was time for fourth graders to switch

rooms, Chris had fallen asleep. During a trip to the

Peabody Museum in New Haven, he sat on a bench

"They kept coming back, telling Chris what they

In soccer, he was no longer one of the best. Some school. days he just watched. Then he started missing school. "He:

while the others saw dinosaur skeletons.

saw." Mrs. Mouroe said.

Barba. "His stamma was not good, he would tire."

Ties to West Solid, China Tells U.S. Shultz, Visiting Beijing, Discusses Free Press, Arms Issues

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

BEIJING - Chinese leaders told Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday that they had no intention of retreating from their economic opening to the West or their adoption of some elements of a free-market economy.

That theme, which an American official said had been stressed repeatedly in nearly seven hours of talks with five leaders, was apparently meant to reassure American businesses that are contemplating investment in joint enterprises

It was highlighted by the official Xinhua press agency, which reported that Vice Prime Minister Li Peng, whose Soviet economic training has reputedly made him partial to Soviet-style central planning, assured Mr. Shultz "that China finds no reason to change its policies of reform and opening the country to the rest of the world."

Mr. Shultz, in a banquet toast, noted that "American investment in China, second only to Hong Kong's, now reaches nearly \$1.5 billion. Important problems remain, but if they are forcefully addressed so that the investment climate in China improves, the day may come when we will look back on such figures as only a small

Chris was put into the first reading and math groups around biting everyone. They flew in a \$1,000-a-day

he had always been in the gifted program. He had expert from Nebraska who admitted when pressed

school.

In recent years, China has moved

current instability in Chinese poli- from collectivization in agriculture ture economic policy. They note that the progress of the "reforms" in shaping production and income. The industrial sector has not give forthright expression to views immediate suggestion that the moved nearly as far, and last fall changes be rolled back, serious the leadership decided not to prostruggles are taking place in the ceed with what is called "price re-hierarchy over the best course to form," in which many prices would

See SHULTZ, Page 5

Economic Troubles Seem To Erode Kadar's Grip

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Past Service
BUDAPEST — There are growing signs that the leadership of Janos Kadar, gripped by uncertainty in the face of a deteriorating economy, has entered a decline that could threaten Hungary's widely watched reforms of socialism and shake its political stability.

Only six months ago, Mr. Kadar, 74, basked in international atten-From the perspective of three decades, Mr. Kadar could boast of Some Western analysts see the brutal repression to economic and

Meanwhile, the political fight continued. The few

wanted guarantees that the AIDS child wouldn't go

more people realized the right thing to do."

his last day of tutoring; on Feb. 16, Chis died.

sion to discuss Chris openly for the first time.

gartner had been withdrawn.

tion as Hungary marked the 30th anniversary of the anti-Communist uprising and subsequent Soviet invasion that brought him to power. leading Hungary from an era of

Nevertheless, Mr. Kadar's successes, and modest popularity among Hungary's 10 million people, have been threatened by several years of economic stagnation and the resulting social unrest.
In the past six months, events have exacerbated the image of decline in Mr. Kadar's administration

ous of Communist-ruled nations.

and contributed to what diplomats and political activists here said has been a rapid fall in public respect for the leadership. After raising expectations of major political and economic changes. two meetings of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist

Workers' Party in November and

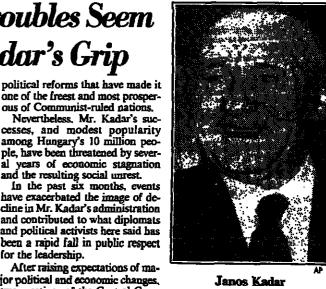
December failed to outline a new

strategy for economic recovery. At the same time, a congress of the Hungarian Writers' Union, involving some of the country's leading intellectuals as well as senior of the capitalist marketplace and party officials, ended in an outpouring of criticism of the Kadar government and a repudiation of

its political authority. that he didn't know much about AIDS in the class-Perhaps most significantly, the seeming indecision in the top lead-"The more they talked," said Mrs. Wutka, "the ership over political and economic policy has been accompanied by dards have stagnated or declined. In early November, the board voted 7-0 to back Mr. the emergence of high-profile cam-Starble, the superintendent, and allow Chris to stay in paigning by several senior party officials seen as candidates to suc-By mid-November the boycott had fizzled. A first ceed Mr. Kadar.

grader had transferred to a private school; one kinder-"What I feel in the streets and Chris's return to class lasted three weeks. He soon pubs is that people are worried grew too weak and was tutored at home. Feb. 11 was about the future, they are disturbed," said Miklos Haraszti, an Last week his parents gave school officials permisopposition writer and activist.

"The mood of the whole country Of Chris's 23 classmates, 20 went to the wake. The is turning to discontent," he said. father thanked the principal for letting Chris go to "It's become common wisdom that the country is in crisis and the gov-"He said it meant a lot to Chris," Mr. Barba said, ernment is not able to solve it.



Many Hungarian economists contend that strong action is needed to alleviate the country's mounting problems. Since 1968, Mr. Kadar's reform program has liberalized central control of the economy, adopted many principles gradually expanded political freedoms while maintaining Communist Party control.

But economic production has been sluggish for six years, increasing at an average annual rate of only 1.5 percent, while living stan-

Last year, foreign debt increased by about \$1 billion, to more than \$6 billion, after a planned trade surplus of \$400 million turned into a \$450 million delicit. This year government planners project a modest recovery in production and trade, but only at the cost of a new decline in consumption and workers'

Some Hungarian economists contend that the stagnation can only be overcome by major new

See HUNGARY, Page 2

6 Libyans Seek

plane landed Monday night in somhern Egypt and six næmbers of the Libyan armed forces on board asked for political asylum, an official source said. Airport sources in Aswan said the passengers of the plane,

clear how many passengers were on the plane, which appar-

SPECIAL TODAY

CRIME BY COMPUTER Legal experts and legislators are focusing new attention on the complex issues of international

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has isolated rivals and consolidated his po-

Asylum in Egypt

military ranks. The sources said it was not

GENERAL NEWS

A gloomy assessment of France's economy was issued by the OECD. Page 17.

France Fears Its New Resolve in Handling Terrorists Will Bring Violent Reprisals

PARIS - After years of gaining a reputation for compromise and even laxity. France suddenly finds itself thrust of the state-owned Renault car maker. into the front lines of the struggle against

Two recent events put France in this uneasy position, bringing fears that reprisals, like the five bombs that killed 11 persons and wounded more than 150 in Paris in September, might follow.

On Saturday, ignoring apparent government suggestions that leniency might be the best policy, seven judges sen-tenced Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions, a Marxist guerrilla group, to life imprisonment for complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat and in a failed attempt on the life of another American official.

A week before, French police dealt a blow to a home-grown terrorist organi-zation, arresting four leaders of the Di-

were two women sought for the Nov. 17 The Abdallah verdict showed the judi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

spectacular success for a newly formed counterterrorist unit. The unit, controlled by the 14th Section of the Public Prosecutor's office in

Paris, was formed after numerous examples of what the French press called "la guerre des polices," or "the war between police forces." Under Alain Marsaud, an examining magistrate, the unit started work at the beginning of this year with the task of coordinating the fight against terrorism.

Rivalries between different arms of the police and security forces were tor's summing-up. The prosecutor, days earlier blamed for earlier failures. Often con-Pierre Baechlin, asked the judges, "with The man ducting parallel investigations, the vari- a heavy heart, not to hand down to the arrest Abu Daoud was Robert Pan-

United States, a civil plaintiff in the case, argued that such rivalries had obstructed progress in tracking down the defendant. It was during questioning within this

context that Raymond Nart, a senior ciary's willingness to be tough on terrorism, and the Direct Action arrests were a police officer and formerly second in command of the DST, France's counterespionage agency, belittled Mr. Abdallah's alleged terrorist role. To some in the courtroom, it seemed

that Mr. Nart was trying to explain why information on Mr. Abdallah had not the government to head off a heavy sen- ian abductors.

Georges Kiejman, the lawyer for the France and the safety of five French hostages in Lebanon.

The court's decision not to follow the prosecutor's advice came just over 10 years after a well-publicized French compromise in dealing with terrorism.

In January 1977, French police arrested Mohammed Daoud Audeh, better made after France received vigorous known as Abu Daoud, who was sought by West Germany as an alleged organiz er of the Palestinian killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972. The Munich operation ended merited the utmost urgency. To others, with the deaths of 11 members of the lence. he was passing the court a message from Israeli team and of six of their Palestin-

Abu Daoud had arrived in France The most dramatic indication that the with a visa issued to him in his real name authorities did not want Mr. Abdallah to to attend the funeral of a Palestinian get a life sentence came in the prosecu- who had been assassinated in Paris a few

The man who made the decision to

rect Action guerrilla group in a raid on a Loire Valley farmhouse. Among them were two women sought for the Nov. 17

During the Abdallah trial last week, The cited the possibility of reprisals in parliamentary elections in March, Mr. scores. draud, then the director-general of the it has been the scene of several murders.

French police. When the rightists won among rival groups as they settled abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. Pandraud was named minister for public security under Interior Minister Charles

> The government at the time, under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, decided to release Abu Daoud and allow him to fly to Algeria. The decision was protests from the Arab world.

> The episode deeply angered many of France's allies and was held up as an example of the country's willingness to compromise to head off terrorist vio-

For many critics, the policy has not

Over the past decade. France has suffered from attacks on Jewish targets including a synagogue and a restaurant; Armenian attacks on Turkish diplomats Mr. Abdallah's supporters. In addition, urday.

While West Germany and Italy both had problems with their own guerrilla groups, the Red Army Faction and the Red Brigades, terrorism in France took on an international, particularly Middle Eastern, dimension that few other Western countries had in such concentration. Even since September's bombines,

there has been evidence of French negotiations to ensure a measure of peace. Reports have surfaced of intermediartacts to stop the bloodshed.

In January, a French weekly said that ASALA, repeating the demand made France had received a warning that Mr. by September's bombers, has warned of Abdallah had to be tried and given a a new bombing campaign if Mr. Abdallight sentence by March I to guarantee lah and two other Middle Eastern pristies set the trial's opening for Feb. 23.

The seven-judge panel, the first of a and other Turkish targets; and bombnew type of nonjury court set up to deal on the alert for a test that, if it comes,
ings and murders by Direct Action or by
with terrorist cases, ended the trial Satwill show how strong France's new re-

India's Rajasthan state.

MADRID (Reuters) - Domin-

go Iturbe Abasolo, 43, regarded as

the leader of the Basque separatist

guerrilla organization ETA, has

been killed in a car crash in Algeria, the Spanish media reported Mon-

Among the newspapers publish-

ing the report was the radical Basque daily Egin, which in No-

vember carried a rare interview

with Mr. Iturbe, also known by his

Basque name Txomin. The news-paper has close contacts with ETA.

said the accident occurred Friday,

Madrid's leading daily, El País,

ment ordered extra troops and paramili-

tary police to airports and border posts. The main threat to security over the next few weeks is thought to come from backers of Mr. Abdallah, particularly from the Armenian Serret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, of ASALA, and from a Palestinian extremist group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations.

The leader of the Palestinian group, ies meeting with Lebanese or Syrian con- Selim Abu Salem, is reported to be a close friend of Mr. Abdallah -

light sentence by March I to guarantee uni and two ones. ASALA militant, are security. Shortly afterwards, the authority oness, including an ASALA militant, are

Now the police and government are solve really is.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Police Raid Warsaw Press Conference WARSAW (AP) - Polish police raided the Warsaw apartment of a

prominent opposition activist, Jacek Kuron, on Monday to break up a

news conference for Western reporters about political repression in

The police detained a senior adviser to the outlawed Solidarity labor

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Romaszewski had called the news conference to

discuss new forms of political repression in Poland following the govern-

ment amnesty in September that led to the release of nearly all the country's political prisoners.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) - India and Pakistan agreed Mon-

day on further troop withdrawals from northern border areas, a Pakistani

He said the agreement was reached after four days of talks. Both sides agreed to withdraw 40,000 to 50,000 troops each by March 17. The troops are in a sector south of Chhor in Pakistan's Sind province and Barmer in

A larger number of troops will begin withdrawing March 16 in another

sector in Pakistan's Punjab province and from Rajasthan in India, the

spokesman said. About 150,000 troops were withdrawn last mouth under

a Feb. 4 agreement to ease border tension, which increased in January as

both sides accused each other of heavy troop deployments on the border.

Basque Separatist Is Killed in Crash

Pakistan, India Set Troop Pullback

for legal reforms and aid victims of repression.

movement, Zbigniew Romaszewski. He was recently named by the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, to head a nationwide committee to press

U.K. Rejects Inquiry of **Alleged Nazis**

LONDON - Britain rejected Monday demands by U.S. Nazi hunters to establish an investigatory commission to deport alleged World War II criminals, and asked for further evidence against the

In a meeting with officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd also ruled out prosecutions or deportation to the Soviet Union of the 17 alleged war criminais. The suspects, whom the center has identified as living in Britain, allegedly helped murder thousands of Jews in the Soviet

Mr. Hurd said the center's evidence against the suspects was

'very sketchy." But Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Los Angeles-based center, described the meeting Monday as "very constructive" and said the center would submit more detailed allegations against the suspects.

Rabbi Hier arrived Sunday to press Britain to set up an investigatory commission. Similar commis sions have been created in the United States, Canada and Austra-

But Mr. Hurd said; "It would be quite wrong to start setting up a police investigation on what we have now. I think that would be

Britain is among eight Western countries where the Wiesenthal Center has identified 242 suspected war criminals since it gained acress last year to international immigra-

■ Bonn Gets Suspect Lists

said Monday they had obtained confidential UN lists of the names of 30,000 Germans identified 40 years ago in connection with World War II atrocities. Reuters reported from Bonn.

Alfred Streim, the director of the Center for the Prosecution of Nazi War Crimes, said his office would begin evaluating the material soon to determine whether any of the suspects could still be brought to

The 80 lists were compiled between 1944 and 1948 by the UN War Crimes Commission.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Baker showed up for work

"Senator Baker said there would

be no wholesale firings, no whole-

sale requests for resignations," Mr.

Fitzwater said. He said Mr. Baker

would contemplate staff changes

Monday at 7:35 A.M. and had his

tions of the Iran-contra affair.

House, still shaken by the revela- leave.

GATES: Nomination Withdrawn

first staff meeting at 8 A.M. saying of A.B. Culvahouse, a partner in that his first task was "to find my Mr. Baker's law firm, Vinson &



Robert C. McFarlane, the former Reagan adviser, and his wife, Jonda.

"Think of how much respect this

country has now for Japan and

Germany compared to the way

people felt in the early 1940s," he

said. The Iranian leaders may

have to make extravagant state-

audiences. But the government is going to change. And many Iranian

leaders are conscious of their own

vulnerability to Soviet pressure.

They want a relationship with the

contemplate, his lifelong passion

have to be channeled elsewhere.

deal with someone who brings this

sort of baggage with them," he said.

"He has a depth of qualified people

McFARLANE: Sense of Despair, Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Reagan on international

"It finally came down to a feeling that, even though I knew and understood the substance of poliregarded in this country as deeply cies better than others in the cabinet, I wasn't being listened to be-cause I didn't qualify to be in the

admires men who have accumulated means and become wealthy and demonstrated considerable accomplishments in a chosen endeavor." McFarlane continu Nazi war crimes investigators and Cap Weinberger and Don Redid Monday they had obtained gan and the vice president had built Because of Mr. McFarlane's feelup businesses and made great sucses of themselves. I haven't done that. I had a career in the bureaucracy. I didn't really quite qualify. It didn't do any good to know a lot about arms control if nobody lis-

> His wife added that there were often no "resolutions" after his conversations with the president. Mr. McFarlane corrected her.

"No, it's not so much that," he said. "But I had countless times with the president when I felt he

However, Mr. Fitzwater said,

one change will be the appointment

Elkins, as the White House chief

counsel. He is to succeed Peter

■ Dismissal of Suit Sought

Lawrence E. Walsh, the indepen-

dent counsel investigating the Iran-contra affair, asked a federal court

Monday to dismiss a lawsuit by

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L.

North that challenges the investiga-tion, The Associated Press reported

Colonel North was dismissed in

November as a National Security

Colonel North's "constitutional

laims will be ripe for consider-

ation only if and when an indict-

from Washington.

wasn't absorbing what I was telling tion with Iran before it became too him. He did not have a great inter- "skewed toward hostages and est in foreign affairs. He was more interested in domestic issues."

A White House colleague agreed there were communication problems, but suggested that it was more the 49-year-old Mr. McFarlane's demeanor and interest in the details of foreign policy than his ments denouncing the U.S. to local "The president is a man who

Bud was cool and tacitum and slow talking," this official said. "He did not have the brilliance of personality or manner of expres- West particularly with the U.S."

ing that he was not part of the inner circle and because of his bickering with Donald T. Regan, who resigned as White House chief of staff Friday, Mr. McFarlane said he became increasingly isolated in the White House.

This enhanced the tendency first nurtured by his disciplinarian father, William Doddridge McFarlane, a Democratic congressman from Texas - to keep things in-

"From the time I was young, I was told that to show uncertainty or vulnerability was a weakness, Mr. McFarlane said. "Crying was wrong. And if you were told to do something, like washing the car or homework or household chores, succeed Donald T. Regan as Mr. tations if there were any individual Reagan's top aide at the White staffers" who may be asked to self and not seek help. You were you were supposed to do it by yoursupposed to rely on yourself, not

> His wife said her husband was now trying to learn that if he lets down the guard of his strong and silent persona, there will be others who lend support.

> She said, "The reaction to all this has shown that there are people who are just waiting for the opportunity to give support in return to the type of people who show strength outwardly all the time."

Mr. McFarlane said he would probably write a book and work at the Johns Hopkins School of Ad-cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, as vanced International Studies in well as Soviet SS-20 missiles from Washington, which studies arms control and the competition with the Soviet Union in developing confining an equal U.S. force to the

potential witnesses to withhold co-operation," Mr. Walsh said in a He said he wanted to tell people that the United States needs both statement. "The mere tendency of elected officials and electors who this action may irreparably injure understand and pay attention to the ongoing criminal investigaforeign affairs. He disagreed with common Kremlin wanted agreement on me-

Washington wisdom that the Irani-an intermediaries, some of whom from the more difficult questions of be railed against in National Secu- strategic, long-range missiles and rity Council memorandums cited in the Tower commission report as "inept" and "incompetent," had comed throughout Western Europe played United States officials for as a step forward in the talks, prifools. He said it was the right policy marily because it "decouples" the to try to open lines of communica-

and the state of t

A small hotel on a little street called Rodeo Drive.

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New Syrian Peace Plan Supported by Gemayel

BEIRUT — President Amin Ge-mayel has agreed to three key points in a Syrian peace plan aimed at ending 11 years of civil war in Lebanon by giving Moslems a greater share of power, official

sources said Monday. They said the Maronite Christian leader had agreed to give up his cabinet voting rights and that the prime minister, traditionally a Sunni Moslem, would be elected by the legislature instead of being appointed by the president.

Mr. Gemayel, the sources said, had also agreed in principle to the abolition of the confessional system, the traditional power-sharing arrangement between the country's Moslem and Christian communi-

Under the confessional system, mentary seats are allotted accord-Christian community, which has become a minority in Lebanon.

The official sources, who are groups." close to Mr. Gemayel, said the three points had been agreed upon during more than two months of indirect negotiations between Mr. Gemayel and Syrian leaders.

The points were contained in the up in Damascus by Lebanon's Moslem politicians and militia leaders in talks with top Syrian

shid Karami said in Damascus the cities of Sidon and Tyre. accord would "lead us out of our

mayel said some proposed reforms still remained to be negotiated. Sources say the latest peace pact resembles the accord signed in Damascus by Christian and Moslem As painful as it is for him to militia leaders in December 1985, That treaty collapsed when Mr.

for government, he believes, will Gemayel refused to approve it. The 1985 pact also envisaged No president really needs to phasing out the Christian minority's prerogatives in order to give Moslems an equal share in the legislature and the executive branch of to choose from without taking back

the government.

plan was unacceptable. They said Christians would lose their identity and that Syria would be placed in de facto control of Lebanon.

The latest plan is widely seen as an extension of Syria's security drive in West Beirut, in which at least 7,000 Syrian troops have cleared city streets of gunmen from rival militias and closed scores of militia strongholds.

Syria has close cultural, language and political ties with the country. Many Arabs regard it as part of a

Greater Syria. A Lebanese Forces spokesman gave the latest peace proposal a guarded response. He said, Christians are agreed on abolishing confessionalism in general. In other words, they are in favor of total

"But setting a date in advance major political posts and parlia- for abolishing confessionalism," he said. "is tantamount to setting a ing to religion. It heavily favors the date for a new civil war, because various sects will try and compete to ensure domination over other

Meanwhile, Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Amal militia, returned to Beirut on Monday after more than three months in Damascus. Political sources said efforts were continuing to resolve a dislatest Syrian-backed plan, drawn pute among Amal forces in southem Lehanon.

Sources said Mr. Berri's men controlled most Amal territory in southern Lebanon but that Amal Before returning to Beirut on dissidents still manned checkpoints Sunday night, Prime Minister Ra-on the coast road between the port

But the sources close to Mr. Ge Chadian Rebels Declare A Cease-Fire for 3 Days

TRIPOLI, Libya - The leader of Libyan-backed rebels in Chad announced Monday that his forces would observe a unilateral cease fire for three days, the Libyan press

The agency quoted Asheikh Ibn Oumar as saying the truce was being observed to coincide with the celebrations of the 10th anniversa-Christian hard-liners said that ty of the Libyan Constitution.

"The Soviets have always been

Bonn is particularly troubled by

Soviet shorter-range systems sta-tioned in East Germany and

Czechoslovakia, which, for the

most part, are targeted on West

Yet Mr. Gorbachev anticipated

these West German objections by

promising Saturday to negotiate the elimination of the shorter-range

systems, and East Germany

weighed in on cue with a commit-

ment to see that they were removed

At the public and political level,

the effect of Mr. Gorbachev's

moves has been to leave NATO

stuck with the zero option, with

France cast as a somewhat irrele-

vant nay-sayer. The zero option

sumption that it would never be

mally presented by Mr. Reagan at

the National Press Club in Wash-

ington in 1981, was largely aimed

that the United States sought radi-

More importantly, the zero op-

tion contradicted NATO's water-

shed decision of December 1979

that set in motion the deployment

of American medium-range mis-

This "dual track" decision called

for deployment and negotiations

with the Soviet Union to proceed

simultaneously, but NATO's Inte-

grated Decision Document clearly

stated that even a negotiated ac-

cord would not eliminate the need

The thinking in 1979 was that the

deterrence doctrine and the need

for linkage to the United States

The zero option, which was for-

accepted by the Soviet Union.

from its territory.

against the theory of deterrence," said an adviser, "and this is now one of Gorbachev's major thrusts."

predicting.

Germany.

but an Interior Ministry spokes-man said he could not confirm or deny the news and there was no The Associated Press official confirmation from Algeria. Mr. Iturbe lived in exile in France

agency JANA reported.

until July, when he was deported to Gabon. He then moved to Algeria. Domingo Iturbe Abasolo Seoul Bans March for Slain Student

SEOUL (UPI) - The South Korean police outlawed on Monday opposition "peace marches" planned in memory of a student who died hile under police interrogation, and a national alert was announced

The national police director said in a statement that the marches set for Tuesday were not commemorative rites but part of an effort to create unrest and social confusion. "Those who attempt or participate in illegal demonstrations and violent disturbances will be sternly dealt with ac-

Following the Buddhist practice, the marches were to mark the 49th day after the death of the student, Park Chong Chul, 21. He was tortured to death by the police on Jan. 14 while in detention for anti-government activities. Two policemen have been arrested and indicted on murder charges in connection with the death.

For the Record

The Jordanian prime minister, Zeid al-Rifai, left Amman on Monday for Vienna to join King Hussein in official talks with the Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim.

South Africa's largest black union, the National Union of Mineworkers, announced Monday in Johannesburg that it would seek a 1.55 percent increase in wages. The union represents about 360,000 workers

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service unveiled a proposal Monday for a simplified W-4 form on which workers could determine how much federal income tax should be withheld from their paychecks. (AP)

HUNGARY: Kadar Grip Slipping

(Continued from Page 1) steps. A report prepared by one group of liberal economists, sociol-

ogists and others and submitted to top Communist officials late last year called for a "reform of the Washington in 1981 on the asreform" that would include shutting many unprofitable state-run industries, revamping central investments, expanding the private sector and freeing the government from direct Communist Party con-

> But when the party's Central Committee met, the proposals received little attention. Instead, the leadership, while acknowledging the growing crisis, decided to con-tinue its policies, in effect postpon-Western diplomats as ing major decisions until another Hungarians hope a moderate commeeting this spring.

As the apparent economic uncertainty has increased, so has the evident competition among the handful of Communist Party leaders Nemeth or even Mr. Kadar. seen as candidates to succeed Mr. MAppeal for Objector Kadar. Behind Mr. Kadar and his 64-year-old deputy, Karoly Ne-meth, stand half a dozen men in their forties and fifties who may aspire to leadership of a post-Ka-

dar Hungary. The two aspirants who have been reported from Vienna. most visibly seeking a role in the

of slowing or even reversing Hun-

garian reform. Mr. Berecz, 56, and Mr. Grosz, 56, have cut a sharp public profile in recent months, making speeches and appearances and granting interviews to Hungarian and Western iournalists. Liberal economists and political

activists have begun to cluster around Intre Pozsgay, 53, the general secretary of the Communistbacked local political organization, the Patriotic People's Front Burg-Mr. Pozsgay, patron of the "reform" of the reform" report, does not have a high party position or strong base and even some of his support-

Western diplomats and many promise candidate, such as the head of the security forces, Istvan Horvath, 51, will emerge after a transition period overseen by Mr.

Twenty two prominent Hungarian opposition figures have issued an appeal on behalf of Hungary's first conscientious objector on political grounds, calling for leniency in his case. The Associated Press

Zsolt Keszthelyi was detained succession struggle, the Central Wednesday in Budapest after serv-Committee's ideology chief, Janos ing notice he would resist the draft Berecz, and the party leader in Bu- because the army was controlled by dapest; Karoly Grosz, are widely a government that was not demo-



people who have been criticized." TREATY: European Leaders Worry About Soviet Plan

(Continued from Page 1) Mr. Reagan wanted "a show win-about Mr. Gorbachev's move to the prime Soviet aim now is to give the improvement that the improvement of the i the impression that there is a negotiation on for the American denu-

clearization of Europe," Another French official commented that the Russians and the Reagan administration were, for different reasons, pursuing the same goal of removing medium-

range weapons from Europe. The Soviet Union, he said, wantfrom Europe and remove weapons

out nuclear weapons in which sile issue from the question of space space defenses would serve as an defenses, a step that some had been nsurance policy. In West Germany, Mr. Kohl and

his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have had little choice but to embrace the "zero option," which they championed in 1983 during the passionate debate over the deployment of American missiles. They would appear to be hyped to uncomple the United States ocrites if they repudiated it now. But some of Mr. Kohl's closest capable of striking Russia, while aides are known to be concerned

ARMS: U.S., Soviet Begin Talks

(Continued from Page 1) with him declined to confirm the

Reuters report. The agreement outlined by Mr. Gorbachev would eliminate U.S. Europe. It would limit Moscow to 100 SS-20s in its Asian areas, while continental United States. The U.S. and Soviet moves were

widely seen as significantly quickening the pace of the two-year-old talks. Mr. Gorbachev also said that the

hombers and space weapons. His announcement was welmedium-range missiles from the two other areas under discussion.

The Soviet proposal reflects an agreement reached and subse-UNIVERSITY **DEGREE**

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quently abandoned at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland in October.

Its most significant element is the shift in Soviet strategy on the so-called linkage issue. The Soviet Union began the talks in March 1985 by insisting that progress in all three areas be linked, but it agreed during the November 1986 summit conference with President Ronald Reagan in Geneva to seek a separate accord on medium-range

strategy of linkage after the Iceland meeting foundered over Soviet insistence on limiting the Reagan ad at reassuring West European, and ministration's land- and space- especially West German, opinion based anti-missile defense, called the Strategic Defense Initiative, to cal reductions in nuclear arms. the research laboratory. Although U.S. and Soviet negoti-

Mr. Gorbachev returned to the

ators refused to discuss the prospects for an accord, several U.S. senators observing the talks here Monday said they believed that the way was open for quick resolution of the medium-range missile issue.

■ Britain Welcomes Offer Britain welcomed Monday the Soviet Union's offer to remove all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and said that Prime Minis- for some American medium-range ter Margaret Thatcher would play a missiles. role in arms talks when she visits Moscow at the end of the month, Reuters reported in London.

would require some American me-Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, said, "Its achievement dium-range systems in Western Europe even in the unlikely event that could transform for the better the the Soviet Union decided to scrap whole atmosphere in which arms control talks and relations bewteen most of its SS-20 missiles, as Mr. Gorbachev has now proposed. East and West are conducted."

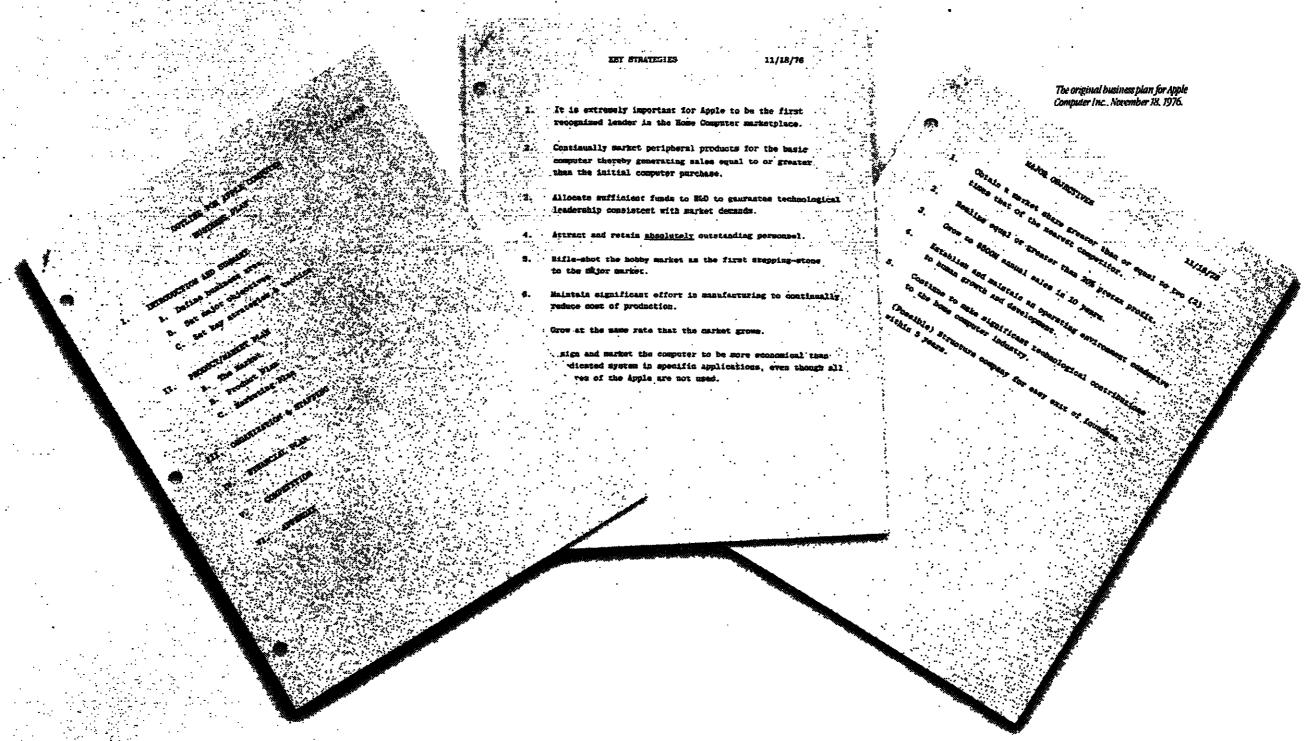
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Squeezing Out Rivals, Ortega Consolidates His Political Power

MANAGUA - When President with a long address in the town of the Sandinist movement. Niquinohomo, he spoke with the The nine-member National Dier secure in his political power.

has managed to consolidate his mally accepts his recommenda-Daniel Ortega Saavedra opened the personal base to the point where he tions. 1987 legislative session recently is now the unchallenged leader of

authority of a strong national lead-rectorate of the Sandinista Nation-

key government posts. "It isn't something that hapal Liberation Front, which has In the last year, Mr. Ortega's been all-powerful in Nicaragua pened overnight, but the trend is government has continued to build since the 1979 revolution, still very much in Ortega's direction," its military might and fortify its meets regularly and still has the last said an ambassador who maintains military against U.S.-backed re- word on policy matters. But there personal ties with top Sandinist leaders. "In Latin America, the bels. But equally important, ac- are indications that Mr. Ortega, 41, presidency carries with it a signifi-

> Although all Sandinist leaders share a common nationalist and Marxist ideology, Mr. Ortega has Nicaragua as among the least dog-

Mr. Ortega has maintained a

high public profile while isolating

Mr. Ortega's rise within the Sandinist front has been steady. He mas Borge Martinez, another memwas a guerrilla leader, became a ber of the directorate, would seek member of the first revolutionary to limit Mr. Ortega's presidency to junta in 1979, and later became a single term.

the opposition. His term runs until

potential rivals and placing allies in "In today's Nicaragna, there is no longer any doubt that Ortega is at the center of power,' said Luis Humberto Guzman, a member of the National Constituent Assembly who was in Niquinohomo to hear the president's speech on Feb. 21.

The assembly voted on Feb. 26 to extend for a year the state of cant enhancement in political powemergency that has been in effect er, and that is what has happened for five years, suspending many rights guaranteed by the constitu-

In December, Mr. Ortega won an important political victory when been identified by political scien- the assembly, which the Sandinists tists and others who study modern control, rejected proposals to limit presidential terms. Before the vote. matic members of the directorate. there had been speculation that supporters of Interior Minister To-

president and won a large victory said a diplomat who follows delib- bitterness on Borge's part. I thinkin an election boycotted by part of erations in the assembly. "Borge's he has been persuaded to accept his future, and by extension his politi- role." cal power base, was put in severe The two directorate members

> Mr. Borge, who helped found the Sandmist front in 1961 and is the sole survivor of its earliest battles. was once considered a factional rival of Mr. Ortega. Under his guidbuilt a large police and security

> Mr. Ortega's military connections, however, are firm. He has the backing of his brother Humberto, the defense minister. Humberto Ortega is considered to be his brother's strongest ally on the national directorate, and analysts now often refer to "the Ortega faction" as the dominant force in Nicaraguan politics.

"Borge has lost the game, and the power of the Ortegas on the national directorate is greater every day," said Virgilio Godoy Reyes, a been discord or disagreement on

cording to diplomats and Nicara-guan political workers, Mr. Ortega
the directorate and that it now norwas the Sandinist candidate for that Ortega plans to stay in office," opposition. "But I don't see a lot of

considered closest to Mr. Borge, Henry Ruiz Hernandez and Bayardo Arce Castaño, have both lost important posts since Mr. Ortega assumed the presidency. Mr. Arce once headed the directorate's ance, the Interior Ministry has political commission, but that commission was abolished in 1985 and apparatus that includes thousands replaced with an executive committee that Mr. Ortega heads.

And in a cabinet shake-up. Mr. Ruiz was named minister of foreign cooperation, losing his job as planning minister to a civilian with graduate training in management, Dionisio Marenco. As Mr. Marenco has gained authority, appearing frequently with Mr. Ortega at problems are discussed, Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock Román is no longer viewed as the country's top economic planner.

Major Qual Strikes Jew Lealand

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has maintained a high public profile while isolating potential rivals. Sandinist officials say that Mr.

meets in secret and does not an- the directorate to refram from pub-

nounce decisions or give any ac- lic discussion of certain topics, like

important matters within the Sandirectorate Ortega has asked other m

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Charles Hyder, a U.S. scientist on a hunger strike against nuclear arms, demonstrates across from the White House.

Protester Thanks Gorbachev

WASHINGTON - An Ameri- to go to the Soviet Union for medican scientist, near death from fast- cal treatment and rest, but the 56ing for nuclear disarmament, has year-old native of New Mexico re-written to thank the Soviet leader, fused. Mr. Hyder is now down to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for giving about 150 pounds (68 kilograms) him the attention he is finding it from 310 pounds in September. hard to attract at home.

Mr. Gorbachev last week urged Mr. Hyder was "very gratified" by Charles Hyder, a former astrophys- Mr. Gorbachev's offer. But he addicist with the National Aeronautics ed Mr. Hyder would refuse it until and Space Administration, to end the United States agreed to take the hunger strike be began on Sept. steps to destroy nuclear weapons 23, saying his "spiritual strength is by the year 2000 and to renounce needed" to work for arms control. military intervention.

A friend James Lee Evans, said

The officials said the operation was on the brink of succeeding when the United States carried out

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. the Tower commission report.

As drawn up, the operation commission's report — was intended to be an elegant swindle that would free Mr. Kilburn, leave the captors with what an official called lead to the arrest of the Canadian who was serving as the captors' entative in the deal.

North to rely on private individuals

rather than normal procedures for secret missions overseas.

The attempt to rescue Mr. Kilgroup holding Mr. Kilbern had ties burn was organized by the Federal to a senior Syrian official in Leba-Bureau of Investigation and the non who some analysts say may Central Intelligence Agency, and it have directed the kidnapping for was coordinated by an interdepart-mental group on combating terror-Four days a ism that was headed by Colonel North, the officials said.

"North was very frustrated," an administration official said. The ·CIA didn't work it fast enough and it led him to believe they were

George Lauder, a spokesman for to our other hostages if the Syrians the CIA, when asked for comment are able to put their hands on about Colonel North's reported them." views, said that any assertion that the CIA was responsible for the death of Mr. Kilburn through non-

The CIA, he said, made every attempt to free Mr. Kilburn as well as the other hostages in Beirnt, and it continues to do so. Stephen Gladis, a spokesman for

feasance or malfeasance was un-

ports of the plan to free Mr. Kil-Mr. Kilburn, the librarian at the American University in Beirut, was

kidnapped in December 1984 by a se group that officials say had no known political or religious Administration officials contend

that his captors were separate from those holding the other Americans in Lebanon.

are able to put their hands on

were skeptical, and demanded proof of the intermediary's status. The officials were surprised

"It was astonishing," an admin-istration official said. "Nobody had heard anything of Kilburn, and

American intelligence officials

killed Mr. Kilburn: Some Western intelligence officials speculated that the Libyan leader, Colonel There was suspicion among pressed interest in paying ransom, move.

Disintegrating Cash Was Key in U.S. Ploy

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In early 1986, the Reagen administration put together a complex operation to rescue a hostage in Lebanon by paying a multimillion-dollar ranon with chemically treated bills designed to disintegrate after several days, according to administration officials.

its bombing of Libya on April 15. hopeless." The hostage, Peter Kilburn, was reported dead days later by an Arab group that said it was avenging the Libya raid.

North, the White House aide who oversaw the ransom operation, felt crushed and he blamed the Central Intelligence Agency, saying it had dragged its feet, according to officials and documents reprinted in

the FBL had no comment on rewhich was not described in the 'a suitcase full of confetti," and

Officials said the failed operation was an important case study because it was one of a series of incidents that convinced Colonel

Four days after Mr. Kilburn was killed, Colonel North wrote, according to the Tower commission report, that "the Kilburn tragedy has us very concerned because there appears to be some possibility of Syrian complicity in Kilburn's death and the same could happen

Officials said planning to rescue Mr. Kilbum began in 1985 after a in case the captors became su Canadian citizen of Armenian extraction contacted the government, asserting that he represented the kidnappers. American officials

when, shortly afterward, he delivered an identification card used by Mr. Kilburn in Beirut.

suddenly this fellow appears."

from approximately \$500,000 to more than \$3 million.

There were many logistical problems, officials said. For one thing, the captors were demanding that the ransom be paid in small denominations, so the technical experts were faced with the dannting problem of treating huge quantities

Also, the officials said it took a while to develop the appropriate mixture of chemicals. One early atmixture of chem tempt at treating the bills caused them to disintegrate after only 24 hours. The officials decided that the bills would have to last longer, cious and tried to delay the ex-

While Colonel North and the interdepartmental group in the White House were working on the Kil-burn rescue, the administration in early April was moving rapidly toward a confrontation with Libya.

The bombs fell on Tripoli before Mr. Kilbum could be rescued.

It is still not entirely clear who subsequently developed other evi- Moammar Gadhafi, may have dence that the intermediary was bought him from the kidseppers indeed speaking for the captors. and killed him, although namors at An administration official then the time suggested that Colonel began dealing seriously with the Gadhafi was trying to win the re-Canadian, and as soon as they ex- lease of Mr. Kilburn as a publicity

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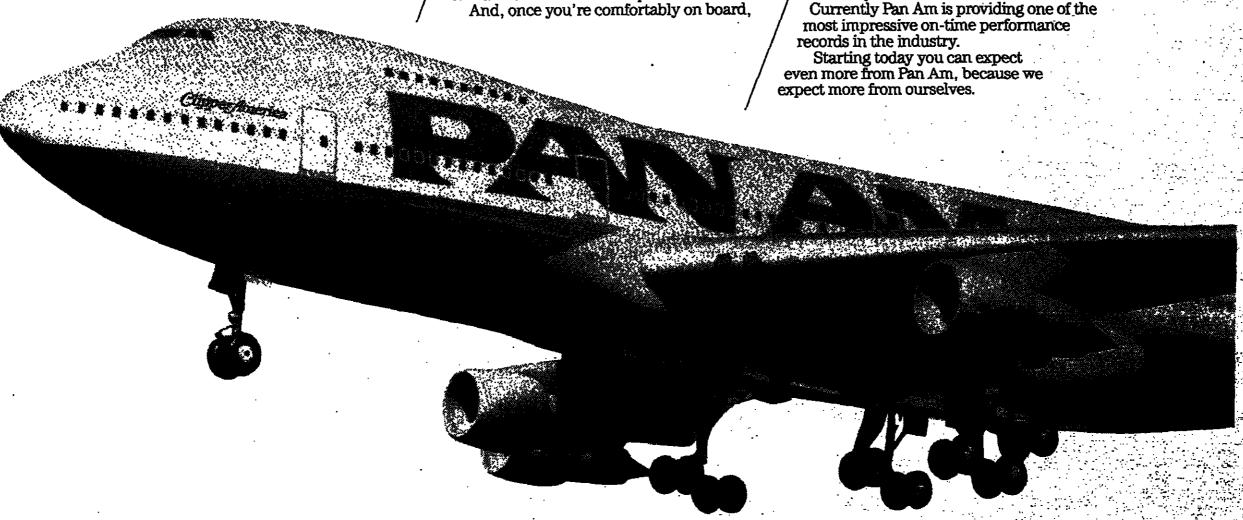
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Major Quake Strikes New Zealand's North Island

WELLINGTON, New Zealand A strong earthquake rocked northern New Zealand on Monday and caused widespread damage. Reports from the area said many people were injured, five seriously, and that thousands were left home-

A state of emergency was declared. Government officials commandecred all available helicopters in the region to help assess damage and to ferry supplies needed for repairs.

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Radio Pacific reported many injuries and dozens of buildings, bridges and roads damaged in the quake, which registered a magnitade of 6.4 on the open-ended Richter scale.

It was reported strongest around Whakatane on the Bay of Pienty, about 260 miles (420 kilometers) north of the capital, Wellington. Television New Zealand said 95 percent of the houses in the area were damaged.

The television report said five persons were injured seriously, but did not provide any further information on the casualties.

Radio Pacific quoted civil defense officials as saying two forestry workers were seriously injured when they were struck by falling trees, and a motorist was badly hurt after being trapped in a land-

Local seismologists said the earthquake was centered offshore on the eastern side of New Zealand's North Island

Radio Pacific, broadcasting from Auckland, said there were reports of damage from the North Island cities of Tauranga and Roto-

The radio said there was damage to road and rail links, bridges and forests, and that power supplies were cut off to several rural and forestry towns.

An earthen dam in the area suffered cracks because of the earthquake but officials later declared the structure safe, the radio said.

The seismological observatory in Wellington said the quake followed a number of temblors during the

"It is the sort of thing that we expect to occur once every couple of years in New Zealand," said an observatory official.

It was the strongest earthquake to hit the area since a tremor with a magnitude of 6.5. on the Richter scale struck on July 26, 1961, the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado, re-



GLAD TO BE HERE - President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique joined traditional dancers at Harare airport Monday as he began a four-day visit to Zimbabwe. Mr. Chissano was welcomed by Prime Minister

Robert Mugabe, who restated his support for Mozambique's war against the Mozambican National Resistance rebels. Since 1982, Zimbabwe has deployed 12,000 troops in Mozambique to guard transport routes.

Rebels Call Amnesty Offer a 'Farce,' **Accuse Manila of Trying to Buy Time**

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MANILA — Communist rebels announced Monday that they have render "can never be the objective rejected President Corazon C. or condition of any negotiations Aquino's amnesty offer as a "sheer with the government." farce of surrender.

They accused the government of planning to use the six-month grace said that chances were good for period to build up its forces for

The National Democratic Front spokesman, Antonio Zumel, said in a statement that the amnesty offer, made by Mrs. Aquino on Saturday, "highlights the hypocrisy" of her

Mrs. Aquino said she would erant unconditional amnesty to Moslem and Communist rebels who lay down their arms in the next six months.

Mr. Zumel said the purpose of the six-month period was to buy time "to consolidate the bickering factions" in the armed forces and consolidate military strength "for an all-out war against the revolutionary movement."

The front said it was willing to resume talks with the government on ending the 18-year-old insurgency if negotiations included "the But Mr. Zumel added that sur-

Before his statement was issued. the government's chief negotiator new peace talks with the Communists by May. But a former defense official expressed doubt that Mrs.

the fighting. The military, meanwhile, an-nounced that since a 60-day ceasefire expired Feb. 8, fighting with the rebels has reached the same level as last year. General Fidel V. Ramos, the

armed forces chief of staff, said police stations, town halls, military barracks and other "centers of government" were the main targets. He added that 181 persons have been killed in clashes between government forces and the New Peo-

He said clashes were averaging eight a day nationally, the same as in 1986 but three a day fewer than in 1985, the last year of former

ple's Army since the truce lapsed.

root causes of the armed conflict." President Ferdinand E. Marcos's

In a separate development on Monday, Mrs. Aquino accepted the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Ramon P. Mitra Jr., the Philippine news agency reported.

Mr. Mitra was quoted as saying that he would campaign for the House of Representatives. Mrs. Aguino has said that cabinet and Agnino's amnesty alone would end other official appointees who wish to run in the May 11 elections must step down by next Monday.

> No replacement for Mr. Mitra was announced. His resignation is effective Thursday.

Drug Trial Begins in Malaysia The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - The trial began Monday in Penang of Derrick Gregory, a 37year-old Briton, on drug trafficking charges that carry a possible death sentence. Mr. Gregory was arrested in 1982, a year before a law imposing mandatory death sentences in drug cases came into effect.

Of Mandela in Soweto

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG - Shots were fired early Monday at the bome of Winnie Mandela, her law-

Ismail Ayob said no one was injured and it was not known who fired the shots at the Mandela

Mrs. Mandela is a black activist who is the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group opposing South Africa's white-minority government. However, the government's Bu-

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

reau for Information, in its account of the incident, said that policemen summoned to investigate a "public disturbance" at the house were fired on with an automatic weapon

by someone inside. The boreau said the officers aparentiv did not return fire and that whoever fired the shots from the house escaped. The burean's report gave no indication who might have fired at the house and provided no details about the re-Meanwhile, the Ministry of Law

and Order said Monday that 83

people died in police custody in South Africa last year. Adriaan Vlok said in a statement submitted in Parliament that inquests had been completed in 43 of the deaths and that the police were not found to have acted improperly in any of the cases.

The 43 deaths included 12 snicides, 27 deaths by natural causes, one murder by a fellow prisoner and three instances where prisoners were shot trying to escape, he said. **■** Sweden Plans Sanctions

Sweden's ruling Social Democratic party authorized the govern-ment Monday to impose unilateral trade sanctions on South Africa. according to Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, Reuters reported.

Mr. Carlsson said that the party had decided the need to fight apartheid took a higher priority than Sweden's traditional policy of only joining in sanctions voted by the United Nations Security Council.

The full extent of the trade boyled to the gas chambers. cott and when it would come into . "How could I have helped these people? How — by screaming? 'Don't go into the gas chambers?' force was to be decided later. Sweden has long tried to isolate South Africa economically, having Mr. Rosenberg answered. "They frozen investments in the white would have pushed me live into a

ruled republic in the late 1970s. In the first nine months of 1986, Swedish exports to South Africa fell 29 percent from a year earlier to 559 million kronor (\$86 million). Imports fell 71 percent to 106 mil-

have done to me if I had tried to do It was then that Mr. Demjanjuk said two Hebrew words, "Atta shakran," or, "You're a liar." Mr. Scott, a good golfer, found himself in a garne with Herman Demjanjuk, 66, apparently learned some Hebrew while in an Israeli

> Last week, Mr. Rosenberg, 65, identified the defendant in court as the Ukrainian guard known as Ivan the Terrible.

> Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sat in on the trial for about one hour Monday morning. The trial is being broadcast live on two Israeli radio stations and can often be heard in shops, buses and markets. During his second full day of

cross-examining the witness, Mr. O'Connor noted inconsistencies in Mr. Rosenberg's various accounts of Treblinka through the years, particularly relating to the date of his arrival at Treblinka. Mr. Rosenberg testified that he

reached the death camp in 1942, on the eve of Rosh Hashana, the Jew-ish New Year. Although the holiday usually fails on or around Sep-tember, documents show that Mr. Rosenberg told Israeli police in 1960 that he arrived in June 1942 cluded from the program, Penta-and in another 1961 statement said gon officials said Monday. that he arrived Aug. 20, 1942.

"I do not know the Gregorian date," Mr. Rosenberg said Monday. "There is only one date for the world to know - Erev [the eve of] Rosh Hashana.

Talking Politics? Don't Ride the Kenyan Buses

NAIROBI - Political dis-

cussions in Kenya's matatus, or privately owned minibuses, have been banned, the head of the Matatu Vehicle Owners Association said.

sensitive political issues in the buses would be ejected and re-ported to the authorities.

Mr. Nden urged the matatu operators to be alert for persons spreading rumors aimed at dis-

1985 of a clandestine opposition movement known as Mwakenya, whose aim is to overthrow Mr. Moi. More than 60 people have

been convicted of involvement with Mwakenya and many more have been detained by police since a drive against the movement began last year.

Shots Fired at the Home Demjanjuk Randolph Scott, Who Appeared Tells Witness, In Westerns for 30 Years, Dies at 84

Souls," and stardom followed.

Although he appeared in "Re-

becca of Sunnybrook Farm" and a

few other films that were not West-

erns, he concentrated primarily on

Westerns, shunning the use of dou-

His films included "Heritage of

the Desert," "The Last Roundup,"
"The Thundering Herd," "The

bles in dangerous scenes.

in Las Vegas.

peared in Hollywood Westerns for ond film, "The Island of Lost 30 years as the strong silent hero sitting tall in the saddle, died Monday of natural causes.
In his movie roles, Mr. Scott was

most recognizable as a tall and erect figure who was slow to anger. The lanky, handsome film star was also a multimillionaire real estate investor with holdings princinally in San Fernando Valley. Although most movie biogra-

phies give his birth date as Jan. 23, Last of the Mohicans," "High, Wide and Handsome," "Jesse 1903, his son-in-law said Mr. Scott was actually born in 1898. He retired from acting in 1962 after he made his last movie, "Ride Hunter" and "Ride Lonesome." Freddie Green, 75, Guitarist

the High Country," in which he played an aging gunfighter. Although Mr. Scott preferred rugged outdoor roles in Westerns and adventure films, he was in private life considered one of Holly-

wood's best dressed men. The actor, who was described as Hollywood's gentleman from Virginia, was born at his parents' country home near Orange, Virgin-

Mr. Scott was educated at private schools, then attended Georgia Tech, where he played football for a year and then the University of North Carolina, After feaving college, he traveled

in Europe for a year before returning home to work with his father in engineering and then deciding he

Hughes, who asked him if he was interested in becoming an actor. Mr. Scott said he was but that he did not know how to get past the studio gates.

He was advised to get some acting experience, whereupon he worked with the Pasadena Playhouse for two years. He made his professional debut as the juvenile lead in a play called "Under a Virginia Moon." A screen test fol-lowed and he was signed to a contract by Paramount Studios.

U.S. Seeks to Join **Jet Plan in Europe**

WASHINGTON -- The United States would like to participate in a \$15 billion jet-fighter project with Britain, West Germany, Spain and Italy, but would not penalize those allies if U.S. companies were ex-

Robert B. Sims, the Defense Department spokesman, said a letter was being written Monday to offi-cials in the four countries to clarify the intent of a sharplyworded Pentagon letter sent earlier this month. That letter pressed for participation of U.S. companies in construc-tion of the lighter combat jet.

The countries decided in 1985 to build 800 of the jets. The companies involved are Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, British Aerospace PLC, Aeritalia of Italy and Casa of Spain.

Palestinian Is Killed By Soldiers in Nablus

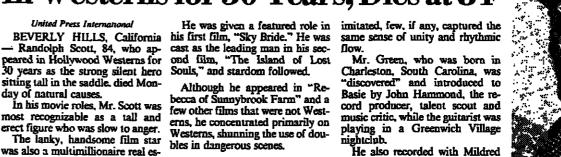
New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israeli forces shot and killed one Palestinian and wounded another Monday after the men fled from a security check in the West Bank city of Nablus, an army spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, a memorial

ceremony was held under tight security to mark the anniversary of the assassination of the Nablus mayor, Zafir al-Masri. He was killed last year shortly after being appointed by the Israeli administration. Nablus storekeepers held a commercial strike, and some mild protests were reported.

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Bailey, Billie Holiday, Emmett Berry, Benny Carter, Benny Goodman and Lionel Hampton. He rarely took solos, preferring to play in rhythm sections. Norwood F. Allman, 93,

"Sugarfoot," "Santa Fe," "Man Behind the Gun," "Bounty American Lawver in China NEW YORK (NYT) -- Norwood F. Allman, 93, a lawyer and

With Count Basie Orchestra diplomat in China for more than 30 NEW YORK (NYT) - Freddie years, died Saturday in Carlisle, Green, 75, a jazz guitarist who Pennsylvania. played with the Count Basie Or-Mr. Allman, who prepared the chestra for half a century, died first English-language text of Chi-Sunday of a apparent heart attack

nese commercial laws, lived in Chi-He was the last surviving member of Basie's All-American Rhythm Section — Basie on piano, who was born in Union Hall, Vir-Mr. Green, Walter Page on bass ginia, graduated from the Universiand Jo Jones on drums - who ty of Virginia in 1915. A year later worked together with rare synergy. he joined the U.S. Embassy in Beij-Although the section was widely



Randolph Scott

Mr. Allman was named U.S. consu in Shanghai.

He left the consular corps in 1924 to practice law in Shanghai. He later was editor of Shun Pao, a Chinese-language paper. After na for most of the period from 1916 Pearl Harbor he was interned by to 1950. He lived in Manhattan the Japanese for six months. Upon from 1950 until 1981. Mr. Allman, release and return to the United States, he was appointed director of the Asian bureau of the Office of Strategic Services in New York City. After the war, he returned to ing as a student interpreter. In 1921 China and practiced law until 1950.

SHULTZ: China Reassures U.S. on Strong Ties to West

(Continued from Page 1) be allowed to rise to market levels. In addition, after student demonstrations in December and January and the dismissal of Hu Yaobang as Communist Party leader, official criticisms and dismissals of several leading intellectuals have been accompanied by denunciations in the official press of "bourgeois liberalism."

This has begun to translate into a new anti-foreign mood, some for-eign residents of Beijing say, repre-sented by an increased warness among many Chinese of befriending Westerners. Some Western analysts believe

alienate the very people needed to advance the modernization program. Mr. Shultz, in his toast, seemed to be chiding the Chinese for their expulsion of two Western journalists when he went on to declare that Americans, in their "respect for human rights and freedom of expres-

"Since the founding of our re-

also demonstrated their indispens-able importance in safeguarding The subject of the arms talks

news agency Agence France-Presse, had his visa revoked.

tary presence in Afghanistan and the American and Chinese aid to

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Besides seeing Mr. Li for nearly an hour, Mr. Shultz met with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, De-fense Minister Zhang Aiping, President Li Xiannian and Prime

public, American journalists have the Afghan rebels, the Vietnamese sometimes been a thorn in the side military presence in Cambodia,

An American official said Mr. his private talks. Last year, John F. strategic arms accord. Burns of The New York Times was arrested and expelled, and more recently, Lawrence MacDonald, an that attacking intellectuals will

Minister Zhao Ziyang.
An American official said that sion," had "learned the importance they had discussed the Soviet mili-

of government officials," Mr. military and technical sales to Chi-Shultz said, "but our history has na and the Soviet-American arms

freedom and justice, and in insur-took up a good deal of time, the ing the health of our democratic officials said, especially the ansystem. They also have a vital role nouncement last weekend by the to play in strengthening mutual understanding between our two peo- chev, that Moscow was willing to negotiate a treaty eliminating medium-range ballistic missiles in Eu-Shultz had also raised the subject in rope without linking it to an overall

Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said that there were no plans for Mr. Shultz American reporter for the French to visit Moscow soon to hold talks on this subject. Chinese leaders reportedly told

Mr. Shultz of their desire to see the

elimination of Soviet missiles in Asia, which can strike Chinese territory, and Mr. Shultz was said to have repeated the American desire to see the number of medium-range missiles cut to zero. There was no indication that Mr. Shultz had given the Chinese any

pledge to hold out for such a weeping accord. The Russians have proposed reducing the de-ployment in Asia to 100 mediumrange missile warheads, which would be a cut of 80 percent. Mr. Shultz also asked China to stop selling weapons to Iran, an American official said, arguing that

the secret American sales were "the exception" and that the administration's campaign to halt the arms flow to Iran remained in effect An important aspect of the talks, according to American officials was an explanation on each side of what is happening politically in Washington and Beijing. It was not clear whether either side convinced the other that all was well in the

Shevardnadze Meets Thai Aide Reuters

respective capitals.

BANGKOK - The Soviet for eign minister, Eduard A. Shevard nadze, said he discussed Cambodia with Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila here Monday, but not substantively. He gave no details. Mr. Shevardnadze, who left for

Australia after a five-hour visit, said that the conflict in Afghanistan, the desirability of ridding the world of nuclear weapons and "keeping outer space peaceful" were also discussed. The Cambodian conflict is of major concern to Thailand, which

is strongly anti-Communist and an

unwelcome bost to 350,000 refu-

gees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

The association chairman, J.M. Nderi, said at a meeting of matatu owners Sunday that passengers found discussing

crediting the government of President Daniel arap Moi. The action is one of a series taken since the discovery in

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'You're a Liar' JERUSALEM - John Demjanjuk, the retired auto worker from

Cleveland who is charged with

Nazi war crimes, spoke up during a

witness's testimony Monday and

It was the first time that Mr.

Demianiuk, who sat impassively

through the first two weeks of the

a brutal Ukrainian guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" who operated

the gas chambers at Treblinka. Mr.

Demjanjuk says he was never at the

death camp in German-occupied

Mr. Demjanjuk said the Hebrew

words as his attorney, Mark

O'Connor, cross-examined Eliyahu

Rosenberg, a survivor of Treblinka.

asking the witness why he had not

helped other Jews who were being

"Don't ask me questions like

that, I implore you; you weren't

there." Mr. Rosenberg said and,

motioning toward the defendant,

added, "Ask him what they would

Israel says that Mr. Demjanjuk is

trial, reacted visibly to testimony.

told a Holocaust survivor in He-

brew, "You're a liar."

Poland.

pit of blood.

Herald Cribune.

The Policy Is Still Bad

The Iran policy that was being served by the Reagan administration's offer of arms for hostages could not survive the twin blows of failure and disclosure. But the other large foreign policy issue treated in the Tower report is different. The Nicaragua policy that the administration meant to advance by its covert efforts to arrange financing for the contras is very much alive. Thanks to the support voted for it last fall by Congress, it is the established U.S. national policy. But, of course, it remains extremely controversial. Even before the Tower report, its opponents were determined to reverse it. The report now becomes ammunition in the policy war.

Should it? The National Security Council trampled all over propriety in steering funds to the contras during the two years when Congress was seeking, in the words of the Tower commission, "to restrict the president's ability to implement his policy." Whether the NSC also trampled legality is. for the commission, not so clear: The legal picture produced by congressional strictures is described as "highly ambiguous."

But the policy is no more invalidated by the wild tactics employed to sustain it in what were for the administration lean political times than it is validated by proper procedures used in easier times. Critics of the contras now argue in effect that the NSC staff's methods tainted the policy beyoud remedy. Supporters respond that last fall's congressional approval gave the policy a legitimacy beyond challenge. Both of these arguments are weak. Finally, the policy has to be judged on its merits.

U.S. backing of the contras came into public view soon after it began more than five years ago. Since then, we have thought that this sort of intervention had heavy moral and political drawbacks. That remains our view. An emphasis on military operations was bad policy before the Tower report, and it is still bad. It helps the Sandinists mobilize Nicaraguan and interna-tional support against "Yankee imperialism." It commits the United States to a force of, at best, mixed political credentials and uncertain military prospects. It points Washington toward an unpalatable retreator-escalate choice not far down the road.

In the contras' ranks are democrats as well as holdovers from the old regime. Still, the best chance for keeping the democratic cause alive in Nicaragua remains the course of negotiation recommended by almost all of Nicaragua's fellow Latins. Only that course provides a common platform on which the United States and Latin Americans can join, as they must join for any policy to be effective, in containing the expansion of Sandinist power both within Nicaragua and within the region.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Usurpation Exposed

It is no longer conjecture about the White House's "privatized" foreign policy. The details are as vivid as the unblushing memos in the Tower commission's report, as devastating as the flow charts showing how Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North squeezed secret donations from foreign clients for the contras. The documents portray a hidden, unaccountable group of individuals, knowing few limits, operating with arrogance and marching to folly.

Frustrations with democracy, it seems, led President Reagan to turn his National Security Council into a secret government. It launched some covert operations and concealed them from Congress, the State Department and even the CIA.

In 1984, Congress cut off all U.S. funds, military and "humanitarian," for the Nicaraguan rebels, and thought that it had barred any entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities from sup-. porting, directly or indirectly, any military operations in Nicaragua. This seemingly unambiguous curb was evaded by the White House on the soccious claim that the law did not apply to the NSC staff. Colonel North, whom Mr. Reagan called a national hero, used this loophole and began raising millions from private and foreign contributors for what he called Project Democracy. His efforts, the report shows, extended to buying arms, supervising air drops and acquiring \$45 million worth of assets like ships and communications equipment.

One provocative operation was an airstrip in Costa Rica, built by a "Project

Democracy proprietary" as a contra supply base. When the president of Costa Rica, an exemplary democracy, threatened to expose the base, Colonel North, according to his own account, threatened him with a cutoff of U.S. aid. "You did the right thing," said John Poindexter, the national security adviser, "but let's try to keep it quiet."

Secretary of State George Shultz was not told of secret fund-raising ("I think it should stay that way," said Vice Admiral Poindexter). When pressed by the House committee on intelligence in August 1986, Colonel North denied giving any military advice to contras ("Well done," said Admiral Poindexter). As for CIA Director William Casey, a Poindexter memorandum advised Colonel North: "I don't want you to talk to anybody else, including Casey, except me about your operational roles."

It was a recipe for disaster. Congress was

fied to. American envoys had no idea what secret understandings had been struck with governments they were dealing with. In-competent fictions were used to cloak American involvement in the shipments from Israel of Communist bloc weapons via a Danish ship chartered by Colonel North.

There is no place in our democracy for personal secret operations and private foreign policies. Wisdom dictates reliance on experienced officials responsive to rules. written and unwritten. If any good is to come of the Iran-contra fiasco, it will be in the reaffirmation of law and limits on the president's authority.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bulgaria Off the Hook

It is not so long since Bulgaria was widely came under collateral scrutiny and, accordsuspected of having had an important role in Mehmet Ali Agca's unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II. This supposition fed directly into the Reagan administration's whole early drive against international terrorism, which was known to have strong Moscow connections. It was something of a surprise, then, to read recently that the number two man in the State Department, John Whitehead, was paying a courtesy call on Solia, as if the Bulgarian role had never even been thought to exist.

The fact is that although circumstantial evidence was highly suggestive, a Bulgarian role was not proved. A year ago an Italian court found insufficient evidence to convict three Bulgarians (and three Turks) who had been tried as the would-be assassin's accomplices. CIA Director William Casey is reported to have assigned his analysts to ransack the record and, when they failed to come up with a convincing measure of proof, to have accepted their findings.

The attention directed at Bulgaria in the Agea case did have some unintended positive effects. That country's record of looseness toward narcotics and arms smuggling

ing to American drug officials, the Bulgarians began shaping up. Along with this came a measurable improvement in the uniting of families divided by the Bulgarian border, an end to the jamming of the Voice of America and some other political small change of the sort that the State Department customarily counts in deciding whether to turn American favor up or down on the countries of Eastern Europe. One still uncorrected flaw in this period was the terrible Bulgarian performance in persecuting its ethnic Turkish minority. Meanwhile the focus of the administra-

tion's concern over terrorism moved to Libya, Iran and Syria and to the idea that the terrorism those countries conduct need not necessarily be attributed to a Soviet hand. Who can tell whether the truth of the 1981 attempt on the pope's life will be known? In any event, there was not enough to go on for American diplomacy to remain

in indefinite suspension. The record on the pope is not closed, but until something more concrete is added to it, Bulgaria appears to be off the diplomatic book.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Vital Soviet Concession

The Soviet Union has removed the main obstacle not simply to arms control but to disarmament in Europe. Its position since Reykjavik has been glaringly illogical. It insisted on linking the removal of intermediate-range weapons (INF) in Europe to cessation of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. The two concerns are not related. The SDI has nothing to say about the defense of Europe. Mikhail Gorbachev's recognition of this is an important advance, and it should lead to the elimination of all SS-20, cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from the Continent and [Britain]. That would reverse a buildup of arms in Europe which has been going on for more than a decade. Europeans must not allow the other

"linkage" - between their defense on the central front and the U.S. strategic arsenal - to be a reason for impeding a smooth passage on INF now that Mr. Gorbachev has made the vital concession. Europe will never be wholly convinced that America will expose her cities for the sake of Europe. The Russians will never be convinced that she won't, and therein lies the doubt which sustains classical deterrence theory. But if the INF truce comes off, a powerful incentive will be given to Ronald Reagan and his successor to go for the deep cuts in strategic forces which were on offer at Reykjavik, At that stage, the balance of forces in Europe would be adjustable on a much lower level which brought in Soviet conventional as well as tactical nuclear strength.

— The Guardian (London).

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OPINION

Not Watergate, but the Moral Is the Same 7 ASHINGTON—We know the story by heart. The president pre-election in a landslide, and as regins his second term he seems neither. Overzealous aides, led by By David Ignatius and Michael Getler This is the first of two articles. If these men plotting together in secret, seemingly oblivious to the values that their president had espoused and their pr

W ASHINGTON — We know the story by heart. The president wins re-election in a landslide, and as he begins his second term he seems invincible. Overzealous aides, led by "they simply distanced themselves from the policy" rather than resign.
When a U.S. cargo plane carrying an autocratic chief of staff, plot stratagems to deal with perceived enemies Eugene Hasenfus was shot down in at home and abroad. As the plans Nicaragua last October - an event become more elaborate and dubious, that began to lift the curtain on the the White House becomes obsessed

with keeping them secret. The secrets begin to leak out, as they inevitably do in a democracy, and the president's men try to cover them up. But the truth emerges anyway, in bits and pieces, in a way that is disastrous to the president's credibility. He fires a few aides who were most closely involved in the scandal. Then he fires his chief of staff. The gossip in Washington shifts to whether the president himself might resign.

The Iran affair is not Watergate, of course. There is not the same kind of clear criminality, and Ronald Reagan is not Richard Nixon. But last week, in the aftermath of the Tower commission's report, the two scandals seemed eerily alike. There was the same fascination and dread, the same sense of tawdry spectacle, the same sadness at watching a group of self-important White House aides put the rest of the nation through the wringer and turn a seemingly successful presidency from triumph to tragedy with astonishing speed. And it could get worse. By the time

the Iran affair runs its course many months from now, it may prove to be even more debilitating than Watergate. That is because there are so few people left in the administration who are not tarnished in some way.

Watergate had its villains, but it also had heroes. Elliot Richardson and William Ruckelshaus resigned rather than fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. Henry Kissinger and James Schlesinger shielded national security policy from the tempest. Gerald Ford calmed the nation after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Who are the comparable heroes in the Reagan administration? There are none. The Tower report notes that even though Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger disagreed strongairstrip in Costa Rica - to drop weapons into a country that the United States is not at war with and expect that nobody will find out about it. And you cannot secretly sell millions of dollars' worth of weapons to an avowed enemy of the United

in that way was beyond the powers even of Ronald Reagan.

The Tower commission's report dexter and Mr. McFarlane, a former marine lieutenant colonel. It offered

ed a prompt and thorough investigation of the Iran affair. Of the president's senior advisers, only Treasury Secretary James Baker seems untouched by the fallout. The arrival of Howard Baker as the new chief of staff will help, but probably less than the White House hopes.

extent of secret foreign policy - Mr.

Shultz and Assistant Secretary Ellion

Abrams fairly boasted that such pri-

vate air forces were none of their

business and need not be looked into

because there was nothing illegal

about them. In other words, a private

foreign policy was fine.
Beyond Mr. Shultz and Mr. Wein-

berger, the administration is largely in ruins. Donald Regan, the chief of staff, is out. Michael Deaver, one of

the president's closest advisers during

The tragedy for the Reagan administration is that no one remembered the lessons of Watergate that had been so painfully learned by the nation and another administration

less than 15 years ago. Watergate demonstrated that there are clear limits to executive authority. and in particular to the ability of a president to conduct covert operations on questionable national security grounds. You cannot act secretly for very long in a democracy, even if you are as energetic as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. You cannot put tape over a door at the Watergate apartment complex in 1972 and expect that it will not be discovered.

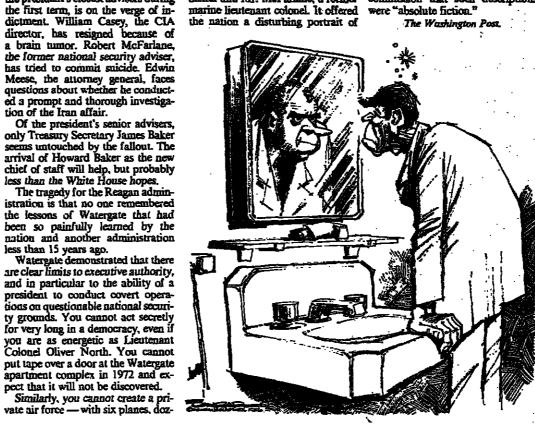
Similarly, you cannot create a private air force - with six planes, doztion they had pledged to serve.

Thanks to the Tower report, we

opened a curtain on what can only be fact." Another North story had Mr. described as the fantasy world inhab- Reagan saying that he wanted an end ited by some of the military men who to the Iran-Iraq war on terms accept-served the president on the National Security Council staff: Colonel president who was causing the prob-North, Vice Admiral John Poinwere "absolute fiction." the nation a disturbing portrait of

can all look over Oliver North's shoulder and read his self-dramatizing message traffic in the NSC computer system. We learn that he told extraordinary tales to the Iranians States and expect to get away with it about how Mr. Reagan went off for a Reversing the political laws of gravity whole weekend and prayed in decidwhole weekend and prayed in deciding whether to authorize Colonel North to say to Tehran: "We accept the Islamic revolution of Iran as a commission that such descriptions

The Washington Post.



Testing Times for South Korea and Taiwan

HONG KONG — Asia's two fastest-growing newly industrialized countries, Taiwan and South Korea, face historic political transitions in the coming year. Presidents Chiang Ching-Kuo and Chun Doo Hwan must plan their successions while balancing competing political forces within and outside their ruling parties. Although Mr. Chiang does not face the potentially explosive street violence that Mr. Chun must contend with, he does have to convince politicians in power for decades to retire before he dies.

The present prospects for political reform in South Korea and Taiwan are mixed. This year and next, dissent is unlikely to interfere with continued economic expansion. Nevertheless, the only means of ensuring long-term national security and economic development is to distribute power more broadly - something that no political elite has gladly or easily done in the past. Taiwan is clearly better prepared to face these challenges than is South Korea, both because of the nature of their respective

political milieus and because Mr. Chiang is in a stronger position than Mr. Chun.
Mr. Chiang has set the Nationalist Party, the Kuomintang, on a course of political reform aimed at developing a pluralistic system — eventually. Over the objections of old-guard conservatives, he has decided to end four decades of postial law and permit the size of on indicators. martial law and permit the rise of an indigenous political party. His hand also is clearly visible in proposals to lift restrictions on newspaper publishers and to curb police powers of detention.

The Kuomintang will soon hold its 13th party congress and will reshuffle top party and government posts. In order to ensure the continuation of his reforms, Mr. Chiang must reinforce the party's progressive wing by promoting younger, better educated officials and retiring elderly, conservative members.

Two men represent the fortunes of the ruling party's progressive wing: Vice President Lee Teng-hui, a foreign-educated Taiwanese technocrat: and Education Minister Lee Huan, a party powerhouse with a deceptively modest title

By David O'Rear

Upon Mr. Chiang's death, Lee Teng-hui is likely to assume a figurehead role as president. Decision-making making powers then would shift to the prime minister's office and to the highest party ranks. To ensure this, Mr. Chiang must put Lee Huan and other moderates in positions from which they can manage the succession.

In South Korea, the political situation is much more tenuous and the prospects for a peaceful transfer of power are growing dim. The govern-ment and the main opposition New Korea Dem-

South Korea could learn about compromise from Chiang, who long ago mastered the art of balancing contending forces.

ocratic Party (NKDP), under the guidance of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, are battling over revisions to the constitution. Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), with the support of the military and the bureaucracy, favors reducing the powers of the president and strengthening the role of the prime minister and the cabinet. The NKDP charges that the plan is designed to keep the opposition out of power, and is thus unacceptable. The real problem is that the two sides do not trust each other.

Unless the two parties can reach some sort of compromise, which now appears unlikely, Na-tional Assembly and presidential elections will be held in the coming year according to the existing constitution. The opposition would probably boycott them, leading to further street violence and possibly a return to martial law. What is needed in South Korea is one of the rarest political commodities: a selfless approach

to national interests. The ruling party and the

armed forces must recognize the opposition as reformers, not revolutionaries. If the NKDP can gain the support of a majority of the population, something Mr. Chun and the military have not been able to do, then the military should accept this as a step toward stability. The two Kims, on the other hand, must

acknowledge that they symbolize domestic instability, which the military fears will incite a North Korean invasion. Their politics are based on a desire to claim the presidency and to drive the military out of politics. Confrontation, not compromise, rules their thinking. The government's first steps toward reconcili-

ation should be to curb the power of the police, release political prisoners and respect freedom of the press and assembly. In response, the NKDP should return to the National Assembly's inguess to compromise on the issue of direct presidential elections. Under fair elections, the opposition could gain a strong position in a parliamentary system of government.

While President Chun has repeatedly empha-

sized his commitment to step down in February 1988 at the end of his constitutionally mandated single term, South Korea still lacks a reliable succession plan. If the two sides fail to resolve their differences this year, the radical fringe within the opposition will gain support and the government will feel obliged to reassert its authority through violence.

Mr. Chun could learn something about com-

promise from Mr. Chiang, who long ago mas-tered the art of balancing contending political forces. Mr. Chun, however, is likely to be in a position after retirement to offer support to his handpicked successor, or successors. Mr. Chiang, like all Chinese leaders, must die in office.

The writer is associate director, North Asia, for Business International, a private research organi-zation. He contributed this comment, which repre-sents his own views and not necessarily those of his company, to the International Herald Tribune.

Real Conservatives Choose Legality Over Emotion

By William Pfaff

P ARIS — The United States is a deeply conservative society and will remain one long after the Reagan man has testified, they even were administration has been interred in willing to push the country deliberthe history books and the liberals are ately into deep debt on the theory, again in power. America's liberals are disproved in the event, that this not actually very far on the left, by any comparison with the left in the rest of the world, while America's would force the executive and Congress to cut back on federal spending. In short, these "conservatives" are conservatives, or neoconservatives, actually very radical in their ideas and in their willingness to provoke drastic changes in society in the name ison with Western Europe shows this, and suggests why it is dangerous. The United States deserves a more serious of unproven ideas and a sectarian ideology. They really resemble nothconservative movement than it now ing so much as those other social engineers of the recent past, the So-

cialists, Communists and anarchists.
The modern European conserva-

tive is represented by such figures as the late Raymond Aron, a political analyst in a tradition which includes

Tocqueville in France and Edmund

Burke in Britain and which is hostile

to ideology and concerned with pro-

tecting not only liberty but also social

justice. It regards civilization as frag-

Michael Oakeshott, the British

conservative philosopher, describes

nations as sailing "a boundless and bottomless sea; there is neither har-

bor for shelter nor appointed destina-

tion. The enterprise is to keep afloat."

That scarcely sounds like Ronald

Reagan, or even Irving Kristol. The most visible of American con-

servatives, the man who first made

Americans aware of what claims to

be a new conservatism, is William F.

Buckley Jr. He wrote a column (IHT,

Feb. 19) commending the efficiency

with which the Argentine military oli-

garchy of a few years ago ended ter-rorism. It "acquiesced" (note the weasel word) "in kidnappings, tor-

ture and executions of those suspect-ed of couniving with [the terrorists]."

ile and distrusts radicalism.

possesses, and certainly it needs it. European conservatism is pessi-mistic about history. It believes in original sin, or in the secular counterpart of that idea: that mankind is fatally flawed, disposed to crime and cruelty. It holds that the institutions of law and political order are fragile accomplishments of civilization, constantly at risk. It defends the established order and distrusts change.

are not conservative at all. A compar-

America's new conservatives do just the opposite. They adore change and reject the past. They believe in political evil, certainly, but they look upon it as conveniently contained in a few locations, notably the Soviet Union, or confined to a political group, the left. They do not believe that society itself is irremediably flawed, but rather that it steadily progresses and that American society is a kind of secular promised land.

They are thus deeply optimistic, at least about America; and they look to the future. They are willing to overturn established institutions because of their confidence in making every-thing better. Thus they are enthusiastic about dismantling government, deregulating commerce, breaking up great corporations. As David Stock-

Mr. Buckley proposed creation of agency to apply the Argentine method, so as to produce "the extinction of a species," the terrorist species, by killing them, by posting bounties for delivery of them dead and by causing "the gradual economic asphyxiation, pending political sanitation," of prohibited zones" such as Lebanon, here terrorist bases exist.

This, of course, is not conservatism but a form of rightist radicalism, prepared to disregard or destroy the established norms of international conduct in order to deal with a peculiarly repugnant but nonetheless ephemeral phenomenon, international terror-ism, that in terms both of lives lost and of real political consequences is objectively trivial. Mr. Buckley concedes that his plan, for Americans, "raises constitutional problems."

It raises problems more serious than constitutional ones. It always has been hard to take American conservatism seriously precisely because of its failure to grasp the radical imly proposes, or indeed does. Under Mr. Reagan's presidency it has attacked other countries, attempted to other governments, authorized sub-version and kidnappings, and might even do the things Mr. Buckley proposes, without ever grasping how all of this contributes to the moral subbreakdown of international society.

plications of the things it so innocentkill their leaders, tried to overthrow version as well as the institutional Lord Acton, the great 19th century historian, who was truly a conserva-tive, said of this idea that law and

according to its choice." One would like to introduce Lord Acton to Mr. Buckley and the "con-

servatives" of Mr. Reagan's White House. But they would not understand him, and he would undoubtedly be astounded by them. International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO. *

PEKING - Both Yuan-Shih-Kai tsin. This action was taken after a. meeting of diplomatists, at which it was decided that the foreign force should be increased by a thousand troops to ensure protection for the Legation Quarter. Executioners have been busy in all parts of the city. More than 30 looters have been deestablished convention count for lit-ile against the popular cause of the above the principal thoroughfares.

ROME - Facing up to Britain's \$7.5 pace by the suggestion that "less en-dowed nations" must mobilize science and valor "to resist eventual aggression of countries rich in capital and natural resources." Thus Italy, where militarization already has imposed a heavy tax burden on the rearming democracies whom it has

Ladyship

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At a time when he most needs to appear strong President Reagan is being weakened and made to appear wimp-ish and helpless by the political inter-ference of his wife.

Nancy Reagan's campaign to force her husband to fire Donald Regan as White House chief of staff has been crowned with success. With extraordinary vindictiveness, the first lady issued a gleeful victory statement when her target was brought down. Donald Regan's sin, in her eyes, was to have joined the vice president

and the CIA director in supportingthe president's decision to trade arms for hostages; when that Reagan decision turned out to be a disaster, the chief of staff had to suffer a scapegoat's humiliation. His more immediate sin, in the

view of the power-hungry first lady, was in pressing the president of the United States to get off his duff and show the people who elected him that he was on top of his job.

The first lady, advised on matters

of credibility by a foreign agent about to be indicted on four counts of per-jury, disagreed. She objected to the idea of having her husband, at 76 and recently hospitalized, stand up without a script and subject himself to hostile questions on the embarrassing Tower commission report. "Have your damned news confer-

ence!" she shouted at the chief of staff in a fit of temper two weeks ago, slamming down the phone and sealing his doom. Of course, there is to be no news conference; that would be a test of the president's grasp of the crisis. Instead, an outside speech-writer approved by Mrs. Reagan will package the president's mea culpa in a rehearsable way that will prove only that his eyes and voice are working. I hold no brief for the imperious Don Regan; that shovel brigadier grabbed for the glory and deserves his share of the blame. But at least he understood that this was the time for an unvarnished demonstration of bravery by the man in the arena. He thought the president still had all his marbles and would gutsily rise to the

occasion; but the top of the heapeckwhat Nancy says goes. This is not Rosalynn Carter, "the Steel Magno-lia," stiffening her husband's spine; this is an incipient Edith Wilson, unelected and unaccountable, presuming to control the actions and appointments of the executive branch. Mrs. Reagan has a coterie of media biggies in whom she regularly con-fides; they passed on her drumfire of criticism of a staff chief who dared to refuse to defer to her advice. She was then able to display the ensuing reports to the president as evidence that his chief of staff had become

an intolerable burden. On matters of patronage, she has been a powerhouse. Through her best friend, Mary Jane Wick, she controls jobs, trips and honors at the USIA, and is arranging a post-administra-tion Reagan social presence in Washington by replacing Roger Stevens with Charles Wick as head of the Kennedy Center. She has been all too interested in appointments of ambassadors. The suspected manipulation of these appointments by Michael Deaver for his private benefit is pre-

sumably under grand jury review.

Supported in her power playing by a bloated, expensive East Wing staff, she is the costliest "volunteer" in the budget. Taxpayers have no recourse: The First Ladyship is the only federal office in which the holder can neither be fired nor impeached.

Just as every president, man or woman, is entitled to a helpmeet, every taxpayer is entitled to some access to information about the activities of an executive power center. We are forced to abide by Mrs. Reagan's decision to exhibit her husband only under TelePrompTer glass, but we can ask for a news conference with the power behind the throne.

Starters: Did you urge the president, after meetings with hostage families, to do anything to win their release? When did he first inform you moment, that "the fate of every de-mocracy, of every government based of arms transfer planning? Do you have any notes or tapes that might on the sovereignty of the people, de-pends on the choice it makes between these opposite principles, absolute power [to popular emotion] on the one hand, and on the other, the re-straints of legality and the authority of tradition. It must stand or fall help a prosecutor discover the origins of such planning? Would you be will-ing, as the president is, to show some of those notes to investigators? Was the president aware of your calls to the media to undercut his chief of staff and did he ask you to stop? And did you discuss patronage with Mr. Deaver after he left the White House? With questions like that in the offing, we might never have our "damned news conference." But don't sell Nancy Reagan short: She may be tougher than she lets her husband appear to be. The New York Times.

1912: Troops to Peking 1937: Italy to Compete PEKING — Both Yuan-Shih-Kai and delegates from the Southern Provinces have urged the Legations to bring in troops and assume control of Peking. Yuan has applied to the Legations for protection. He fears assassination, and none of his troops is to be relied upon Meanwhile, W.J. Calhom, the American Minister, sent a call [on March 2] to Major James M. Arrasmith, of the 15th Infantry, to send 200 men from Tientent discontinual of the public is warned frankly that this may mean "total sacrifice of civil to military needs." Fascist leaders the military needs "Fascist leaders that the world armament race has begun th More than 30 looters nave used a capitated. The majority of these were rearming democracies whom soldiers. Their heads have been king recently condemned for their part in starting the annament race.

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Realists Are Sentimental **About the Constitution**

By A.M. Rosenthal

that it was capable of healing.

among Americans to believe in it, pro-

tect it and abide by it. At any given time there will be those who will subvert the

Constitution, or try to. But as long as

there are enough who will protest and

nothing. Despotisms dearly love fine-

sounding constitutions. And there are

The U.S. Constitution is written

belief in it, the determination to abide

by it and to struggle with those who

faith but the faith that comes out of history. It has worked well, it works well

future. This is the faith of experience.

the greatest of self-interests.

who will say you cannot do it.

either do not care or do not understand?

Faith in it is one way, not mystical

Alone, a constitution means little or

TEW YORK — Today, tomorrow and for some weeks to come, the serve out all of his elected term. story of the Tower report will be what Whatever happens, the most imporwas in it, the steps Ronald Reagan takes tant historic meaning of the report is to try to save his presidency and whether that although the process of government he is capable of doing so. But a year (the essential techniques of working out from now, five years from now and as long as this incident in American history ing those who should be involved. is written about, the story of the report gnarding against violating the law) was will be even more about the very fact of perverted, the system of government reits existence and what that means

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For one thing, it means that the president, confronted with his own and his checks and balances but was capable of

ON MY MIND

administration's failure to understand of government can be wounded and we and protect the process of government, called for help and received it.

The friends of the president know that They say that Mr. and Mrs. Reagan and those they listened to agreed to the appointment of three men, John Tower, Brent Scowcroft and Edmund Muskie, who could be expected to tell as much of the truth as they could find, as swiftly and plainly as possible. To do the Constitution and a social contract otherwise would have damaged reputa-

tions built up over their lifetimes. Those intimates who wished to protect Mr. Reagan's place in history knew that he needed the help of men who were not enemies but who would show him protect, the system will survive. and the public what they knew of the truth, so that neither could escape it.

Mr. Reagan may find a way of restoring some of his dignity. But even with democracies that are fragile and exist Howard Baker's help he may not, and from day to day because their leaders. may just shuffle through the rest of sworn to uphold the constitution, de-his presidency. It is not inconceivable stroy it for the sake of feud or gain. that a present or future illness coming on top of the failures that led up to the down, there to see, but how do you report might persuade him to step aside. protect the other part of the system, the There was talk about this among some of his friends a few weeks ago - not a plan, but not a fantasy; a disliked possibility that had to be faced.

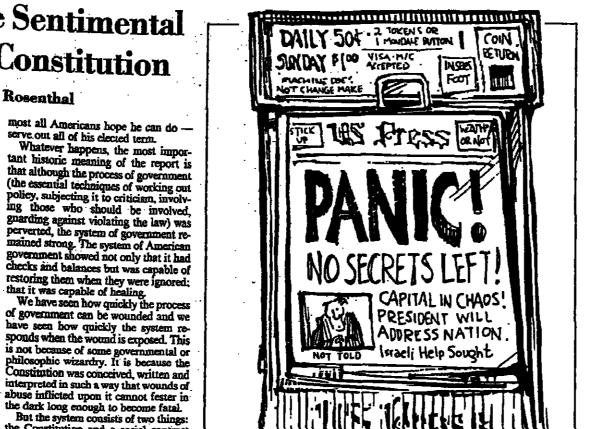
There will be more information coming from other inquiries. But the clarity of the Tower report and the need for now, it can be expected to work in the action that it makes so vivid could help Ronald Reagan do what certainly al-

One Hero: The Commission

T HE members of the press demand- every person in government willing to ed raw meat. Give us every embar- cut the corners of the Constitution there rassing detail possible, they insisted; the are many more in government and out right to know is, first and last, a right to

know everything that is wrong.
I can't resolve the tension. I will suggest, though, that the national interest is realistic? Yes, since it has been tested best served when criticism is seen not as and proved. This is not too bad a dean end but as a means to the more scription for those of us who felt that the compelling end of better governance. In report, even if other unpleasant truths this regard, the unfortunate Iran arms, are later revealed, served the country affair yields one clear hero, the Tower and the system well. Sentimental realists commission itself. Its report is a model: rlear, informative, judicious, wise.

- Everett Ladd in The Hartford Courant.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

About Courts-Martial

Regarding the opinion column "Time and Truth Make an Essential Case for Court-Martialing Poindexter, North" (Feb. 19) by Arthur J. Goldberg:

As the indee advocate. United States Army, Europe, I have no role in the investigation or decisions being made concerning Vice Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. However, since many military members stationed in Europe read your newspaper, I consider it appropriate to correct several maccuracies pertaining to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Mr. Goldberg inaccurately states that President Reagan, as commander in chief, may "order" the secretary of the Paith, and self-interest - almost all Americans know they breathe free unnavy to bring general court-martial proceedings against both officers. Although under article 22 of the uniform code the der the Constitution, and that is among And of course the knowledge that for president may convene general courtsmartial, he may not direct a subordinate convening authority, such as the secretary of the navy, to do so. Under article 37, commanders and convening authori-Is this sentimental? Yes, since belief ties may not coerce the judicial acts of in freedom is certainly a sentiment. Is it any subordinate authority.

Mr. Goldberg also is inaccurate when he states that the "members of the courtmartial" are authorized to grant use immunity and to compel the two officers to testify. The rules for courts-martial specifically provide that only a general - perhaps like Edmund Muskie, Brent court-martial convening authority may Scowcroft and John Tower. grant immunity, and that this authority The New York Times. may not be delegated. The members of a

court-martial (who are similar in function to civilian juries) have no authority either under the immunity Statute or the Uniform Code of Military Justice to

By DARZIGER in The Christian Science Monitor

grant immunity or compel testimony. In Mr. Goldberg's discussion of use immunity, he implies that Admiral Poin-dexter and Colonel North could be compelled to testify at their own courtsmartial if granted use immunity. This is erroneous, since the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees that no one can be compelled to testify against himself in his own trial, This protection applies to trials by court-martial. Use immunity is granted to compel a witness to testify at another person's trial. The immunity then protects the witness from prosecution based on information derived from his testimony. It should also be noted that, in cases subject to possible trial in U.S. District Courts, a convening authority cannot grant immunity without the approval of the Department of Justice.

Again, let me emphasize that my comments are not intended to address the political questions surrounding this affair, but merely to correct any misperceptions that Mr. Goldberg's article may have created concerning significant provisions of the uniform code.

I make these comments in an unofficial, private capacity.

Heidelberg, West Germany.

RONALD M. HOLDAWAY. Brigadier General. Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe.

They March Grandly Past Catastrophes

WASHINGTON — A shiver ran down my spine as I rounded the corner of the Place de la Concorde to see the flag-bedecked Champs Elysées. The sight of the outsize French tricolor framed by the Arc de Triomphe at the end of the magnificent tree-lined avenue made me feel like chanting "La Marseillaise." For a few, fleeting moments, I shared the French illusion of Paris as the fulcrum of the civilized universe.

Living in France for four years can have a strange effect on a foreigner. The sensations were particularly strong in my case because the experience challenged many of the assumptions with which I have been imbued since birth.

I am an Englishman, the product of a nation that shares many similarities with France — a rich literature, a glorious past, a deep-rooted attachment to democracy — but differs from its cross-channel neighbor in one crucial respect. While England has come to accept its declining influence in a world dominated by the superpowers, France remains preoccupied with its own greatness.

Of course, when it comes to impressing outsiders with pomp and circumstance, we Brits are also quite accomplished. The pageantry of ceremonies like the Trooping of the Color or the State Opening of Parliament is every bit as impressive as the annual military parade through Paris on July 14 to commemorate the storming of the Bastille. And Republican France has nothing to match one of our royal weddings.

What the French have that we British lack, it seems to me, is inner conviction. When the queen's horse guards parade down The Mall outside Buckingham Palace, they are carrying on a colorful, centuries-old tradition. But when France's foreign legionnaires swagger down the Champs Elysées, swaying from side to side in their white leather aprons, they look as if they have just come back from fighting a battle in the desert. Watching them, it is possible to believe that France really is a force to be reckoned with in the modern world.

The comparison between France and Britain is instructive because it illustrates diametrically different ways of reacting to loss of empire. Britain may not have found a distinctive role to play in the world, to use Dean Acheson's taunting phrase, but it has developed a comfortable enough niche as a secondclass power in the shadow of the United States. France, on the other hand, asserts its national identity by boasting about its global presence and resisting the domination of the superpowers.

The French obsession with grandeur may seem pretentious, even ludicrous to a self-deprecating Englishman. What failed to appreciate before living in France is that it serves an important internal purpose. Here is a nation that has suffered five military catastrophes in the past 120 years; defeat in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, a tremendously costly victory in World War I, collapse in 1940 against Nazi Germany, retreat from Indochina in 1954 and the loss of

By Michael Dobbs This is the first of two articles.

Algeria in 1962. Grandeur has been a way of forgetting these traumas.

It is difficult for someone brought up in a country that has never experienced a violent revolution and has not been occupied by a foreign power since 1066 to understand the Frenchman's inborn sense of insecurity. Grandeur is the glue that has traditionally held this incredibly diverse nation together: a majestic spectacle choreographed by the central authorities to distract the populace from thoughts of revolt.

The technique was perfected by Louis XIV, who dazzled his subjects into sub-

MEANWHILE

mission. By creating the most magnificent court in Europe at Versailles, the Sun King won the loyalty of rebellions barons who would otherwise have spent their time plotting against the crown. The fashion-conscious noblemen were persuaded to compete against each other for minuscule favors from the monarch.

But it was Charles de Gaulle who provided the best explanation for grandeur. In his memoirs, the man who restored France's self-esteem after World War II described his country as a land "created either for complete success or exemplary misfortunes." France, he declared, needed to embark on "vast enterprises" in order to counterbalance its internal divisions and external threats. In short, he said, "France can-

not be France without grandeur." At school in England, we were brought up to feel a kind of effortless superiority over the French. Sure, their historical roots were as deep as ours, and we were obliged to concede that their cuisine was superior, but we won most of the battles. When we weren't clobbering them ourselves at Agincourt, Trafalgar or Waterloo, we were helping save them from clobbering by the Germans.

French may have been the language of diplomacy and love, but it was pretty impenetrable to me at age 16. Our teacher, a crusty character named Bertram Bradstock, made clear that speaking French was an unnecessary luxury: Foreigners were expected to speak English. The point of the whole laborious exercise was to pass a exam known as the General Certificate that would enable us to continue studying some sensible subject such as Latin or medieval history.

It thus came as a surprise to arrive in France and discover that in many respects they were doing better than we. In February 1983, I spent a month in the provincial town of Besançon, trying to turn my schoolboy French into real French. Standards of shops, transportation and public amenities compared favorably with Britain. The lower middleclass French family we stayed with seemed to enjoy a higher standard of living than their English counterparts. Although France has its depressed

regions, it has no equivalent of the in-dustrial wasteland that stretches across much of northern England. There are few places in France quite as desolate as the inner cities of Liverpool or Manchester, the epicenter of the world's first industrial revolution. France, which was a predominantly rural country until World War II, has adapted much more easily than Britain to the demands

of a new technological age.

Returning to England, I was often struck by the insularity of my fellow countrymen. After the somewhat stiff refinement of Paris, London seemed like a strange planet, inhabited by people with grating accents and shabby suits. Compared to the aloof and volatile French, the English seemed kindly and extraordinarily eager to avoid giving of-fense. The American writer Paul Theroux once defined an Englishman as someone who apologizes if you tread on his foot. A Frenchman could be defined as someone who expects you to apoloeize if he treads on your fool

There is a formality about life and a preoccupation with keeping up appearances that does not exist in Britain. In England, you are addressed as "duckie"; in France, as "monsieur." If the French are trying to explore someone's character, they ask: "Est-ce qu'il est brillant?" Does he sparkle? Brits are more likely to ask if someone is solid or reliable. Many of the differences between

France and England, it seems to me, can be boiled down to a different attitude toward ideas. The French have a passion for ideas, the more brilliant the better. They splash them across the front pages of their newspapers, relegating the dull, prosaic facts to the inside. Intellectuals, people whose business is ideas, are regarded with special reverence as the moral conscience of the nation. In England, the term intellectual is regarded with suspicion, even amusement. There is no real intellectual class.

People who regard facts as of secondary importance can, of course, make big mistakes. A generation of French intellectuals followed Jean-Paul Sartre in viewing the Soviet Union as the beacon of international progress. This was followed by an equally irrational admiration for Mao Zedong and Ernesto "Ché" Guevara. After discovering the Gulag 15 years later than everybody else, many French intellectuals have swing to the opposite extreme. Their heroes are now President Ronald Reagan and the Austrian economist Friederich von Hayek.

The writer, formerly The Washington Post's correspondent in Paris, now reports from Washington for The Post.

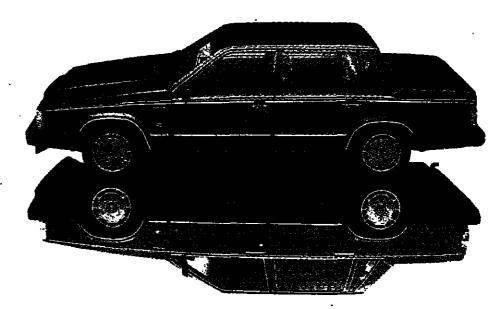
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ARTS/LEISURE

Fame-Feeding At Mortimer's

NEW YORK — The food is what New York critics call 'plain." Frankly, it's boring, in a the tableware, the flowers, the balplain sort of way: crab cakes, cheesecake, coleslaw and so forth. The place - brick walls, wooden floors - is about as decorated as a dered. barn. But mention Mortimer's around New York's chic circles and watch people drop dead.

At Lexington Avenue and 75th Street, Mortimer's is a new and brighter version of 21 - a club. All the beautiful people are there - an Nancy Kissinger, Pat Buckley, Oscar de la Renta, Estée Lauder, Ann

HERE DORSEY

Getty and Jackie Onassis. Even Greta Garbo. Being there is like attending the most glamorous house party in town. The best story about the place is that the realestate tycoon Alfred Taubman bought Sotheby's so that he could meet the queen and get a table at

Nobody who is not faintly famous should even try going there. Which is precisely what Glenn Bernbaum wants. Bernbaum is Mortimer's owner, its raison d'etre, and he has made it his hobby as well as an extension of his own

"I wouldn't stay in business if I didn't have the type of client I have," he said, in a recent interview, "Td just walk out of the door and close it. A club? Yeah, I like the idea. The thing I've enjoyed the most is the personal relationship

with a great deal of personal style, zoo, lunches are slow but dinners favorite than others. Oona Chaplin How does one crack into this

works on them as if they were his own. He wornes about the menu, loons. He can get so carried away that he once got stuck with a \$6,500 flower bill a customer had not or-

"Really, it's amazing," said the socialite Nan Kempher. "He asks you how you want it and then he does it better than you could have done it. I mean, he's terrific."

The designer Carolina Herrera and her husband, Reinaldo, once gave a party there for Princess Margaret. Alexander Liberman, the editorial director of Conde Nast Publications, recently told Bernbaum: "I've never given a party in a restaurant before. And I want you to know that from now on anytime we're over 25, we're going to have it at Mortimer's."
"It's very gratifying." Bernbaum
added. "More important than

It is not easy to capture, let alone keep, such a clientele, but the eccentric Bernbaum can say dreadful things with a twinkle in his eye and be outrageously candid - which may explain why be, and Mortimer's, slowly grow on you. He is a master power broker who makes

his own rules. "Under five people, we don't are jumping, with lots of young the reservations," he said snavely, people streaming in and out and people of friends. What would be the point of owning a restaurant if I is tolerant of this. "Everybody likes and better customers." And allowing the friends for friends? "Onite simple," be keeps it that way in case his cause they're close personal friends somebody personally, my regulation is that if people are good-looking and stylish, they get in."

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also there they sit I suggest they take happens to be the draftiest because wooden racks — Bernbaum will better customers." And allowing there's no checkroom —it's may and stylish, they get in."

Does he make money? "Yes — better they are fortable. If the place is half-empty, the keeps it that way in case his somebody personally, my regulation is that if people are good-looking and stylish, they get in."

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also wooden racks — Bernbaum will be there's no checkroom —it's may and stylish, they get in."

Does he make money? "Yes — better table simple."

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be the draftiest because they're close personal friends come in. I'm not sure he was as much money as he could."

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be the draftiest because they're close personal friends.

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be the draftiest because they're close personal friends.

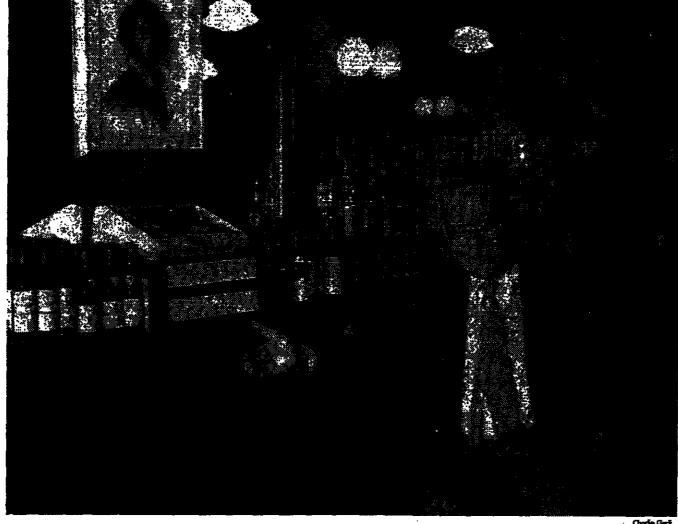
The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be they're close personal friends.

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be they're close personal friends.

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. I'm not sure he was they're close personal friends.

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. I'm not sure he was t take reservations," he said snavely, "except for friends. What would be the point of owning a restaurant if I couldn't hold tables for friends? Yes, I'm afraid I have antagonized people. If anyone is critical of where they sit, I suggest they take their business somewhere else."

Except for Saturdays and Sun-



Glean Berubaum, owner of Mortimer's: "If people are good-looking and stylish, they get in."

happens to be the draftiest because wooden racks - Bernbaum will it faces a big window. Bernbaum make an exception for Paloma Piexplained that although all his cus- casso and carries her cost upstairs Bernbaum, 62, an elegant man days, when the place turns into a tomers are favorite, some are more to his own apartment.

but the international jet-setters. They usually come with American friends. The place is so very "New York-New York" that Europeans somehow do not feel comfortable going there with other Europeans. Everybody has a different idea of

why Mortimer's is so popular. "Because it's cheap," said the interior decorator Mario Buatta. "Very rich people don't like to spend money

The designer Bill Blass rhapsosuccess I've ever seen. It shows there was a great need for a club. Glenn is a master at seating. He never seems to give people a bad table because maybe Jackie Onassis does not want the place smack in the window. She's made it popular to sit elsewhere."

Fortunately, I'm in a position where I can afford it. I made a lot of money in real estate and the Custom Shop." Bernbaum was alluding to earlier

days when, after a pampered child-hood in Philadelphia, he went on to business and becoming the pros-perous president of a chain of shirt

This experience also accounts for the success of Mortimer's. For bebind all the social frills, there is no The designer Bill Blass rhapso-dized: "It's the most extraordinary sionalism. There is a distinct feeling of tension as Mortimer's is about to open. The place is impeccable, the staff of 60 is ready and Bernbaum is like an impresario waiting for the curtain to go up.

"I was a businessman all my life" he said, "and I'm running the restaurant business just like any other business. I know what I want I do

German Maker Of Modern Paris

By David Galloway

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C OLOGNE—The Wallraf-Richartz Museum is showing a surprising glimpse of Paris. Architectural drawings, often sumptuously handcolored, show the evolution of the Champs Elysées, Concorde and the Etoile, the Gare du Nord and the Bois de Boulogne. Those landmarks radiate an urbane elegance that seems unmistakably French. The surprise is that all are the work of a German architect named Jakob Ignaz Hittorff, who became Jacques Ignace in France.

Born in Cologue in 1792, the son of a prosperous builder, Hittorff seemed content to follow in his father's footsteps. On-site training was supplemented by theoretical study, and the apprentice quickly established his credentials. He designed stout villas for the stout, new-rich burghers of Cologne and was launched on a conventional career when the allure of Paris became too strong. He was just 18.

The newcomer enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and immersed himself in the progressive ideas coursing through the Bourbon capital. He was soon designing Menus Plaisirs for the court — settings for balls and baptisms, weddings and coronations. The Rhineland prodigy was also honored by purse-heavy private commissions.

Again he interrupted his success — this time to study in Italy, where he whetted his form-language by sketching countless Roman temples and villas. Then to Sicily for archaeological research. Returning to Paris, he became one of the first defenders of the polychrome theory of classical architecture. His lectures and writings were so influential that Lord Eigininvited him to inspect the souvenins carted home from the Parthenon.

The decline of the Bourbons brought only a brief retard in Hittorif's career. Under Louis Philippe he realized his most majestic project—to give a new, unified shape to the Champs-Elysees and Place de la Concorde. Hittorif described the latter, then known as the Place Louis XV, as "the most described and visually disturbing scene in the city." Anthorities had reviewed scores of proposals, issued prizes and proclama-tions, then repeatedly stalled over details. In the midst of the maddle, Hittorif presented his uncompromising vision of the site.
He was determined to put the great obelish of Luxor, on its way from

Egypt, at the center of the place — as a visual anchor and historic emblem. Placement of the antiquity — on a base of bronze or granite tall or short, with or without sphinx-like ornaments, with or without a bronze cap for the obelisk (and that with or without a gold-leaf icing) — was at once a cause celebre and a comedy of errors: Hittorff finally had his way.

The designed many of the facades along the Champs-Elysses, along with restaurants and coffee houses, casinos, a panorama, a circus — even ice cream stands. He would have extended the Gerantkunstwerk beyond Place de l'Étoile had he not encountered resistance from the prefect, Georges-Engène Haussmann, who is often credited with many of the urban innovations Hittorff proposed. The bureaucrat triumphed over the artist, and the decorous development of the Bois de Boulogne was

abandoned. Nonetheless, the area bears traces of the German's concept. The strife with Baron Haussmann brought the only serious setback in Hittorff's long career. He consoled himself with building the church of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. Here, too, he realized his ideal fusion of the arts -- sculpture, painting, glassmaking, weaving -- with architecture. But his polychrome applications provoked the parishioners' wrath. Painted tabets of saints, originally installed in the neoclassical porch, were removed. His enterprise was one sign of his faith in technological solutions to traditional problems. He embraced the opportunity to boild a new Gare du Nord, at a time when most of his contemporaries saw such industrial

structures as beneath contempt. Hittorff began work on his "Temple of the Steam Engine" in 1861, and completed it within five years.

When he died on Christmas Day, 1867, the French press lauded. Hittorff's monumental achievements, as well as his role as unofficial cultural ambassador between Germany and France. That his reputation slumbered for so long in dusty archives has much to do with the streamlined century's contempt for neoclassical excess. That oversimplified view is now being modified — in large part, thanks to the waxing interest in architectural drawings. With assistance from Paris's Missee Carnavalet, Cologne's curators sifted their vast holdings of Hittorff drawings and produced a fresh view of the past. The exhibition, which has already appeared at the Carsavalet, runs through March 22.

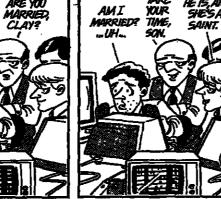
David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

DOONESBURY











"He's a friend and he isn't money-crazy," the designer Mollie Parthings my way and I get it exactly mis said. "That's why it's so comthe way I want it done."

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Music Muddling Through

By Mike Zwerin ial Herald Tribune Instructional Herata i roune

INSHASA, Zaire — Débrouillardise is the operative word in Kinshasa. It means "resourceful-ness," or "muddling through" in the understated English sense. It can take 45 minutes to tele-

phone someone who is a 10-mmute walk away so many businessmen carry CB radios. Unemployed teenagers construct Tinguely-like model helicopters, including moving parts, using scavenged fencing wire and a pair of pliers, and sell them in downtown streets. Unemployed adults sell motor oil scavenged from car wrecks (they are known as 'Gadhafis'').

A traveler remarks to a taxi driver: "I haven't seen one traffic light

"Not one," he replies with a proud smile, dodging a Range Rover turning left: "But we muddle through. Just like in Chicago."

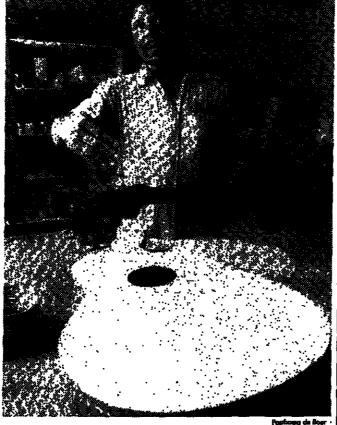
The taxi bounces over narrowing potholo-paved roads which peter out. After walking down middy chicken-strewn paths, we find the elaborately lettered sign "AL-MAZ," advertising a monument to

The "Atelier Luthier Mozanza" was still-born in 1970 when Maurice Mozanza patched together his first guitar with found objects because he wanted to play but could not afford one. His parents forbade him to continue because it would interfere with his studies. But his

But they went on strike when he did ously lapped on to it for a solid-not pay on time. Disappointed that body feel. At first when it was all and take it home with them tomorthey had so little faith, he fired done by hand in a shady yard, row. If we have nothing in stock them, paid them when he could and painted guitars were hung from they go back with their money and hired another team. Something trees to dry. A 300 percent increase never return." (Zaire is four times similar happened the following in volume has been achieved using month. He smiles now recalling his the same eight workers, who have mnocence: "I realized that to be in moved inside a cinder-block shed business you have to have some containing electric lathes, and cut-capital. You cannot ask people to ting and shaving machines Mawork on trust, it's bad for morale. zonza designed himself.

accounting records, never studied import licenses. business administration): "1978, 90

they pull copper wire for strings.



Maurice Mazonza at work.

of 27, he hired his first workers.

The body is first-class 4-millime-wohme if he have the asked them to trust him until ter plywood gined and nailed to build up a stock:

he could sell an instrument or two. gether and the fingerboard is generated.

"Clients come!

colored sales chart to prove them that when I finish my production the future?

guitars; 1979, 312 guitars; 1983, good product. For a modern enter- course in electrical engineering so

The second of the second secon

friends encouraged him to make He adapted an insecticide spray- make and figures the market could some for them so in 1977, at the age can for painting.

The body is first-class 4-millime volume if he had the capital to build up a stock: "Clients come from the interior

> never return." (Zaire is four times the size of France and it takes some debrouillardise for working-class people to travel to Kinshasa from the provinces.)
> "They do not want to leave a deposit because they might never

Work on trust, it's bad for morale.

Undercapitalization leads to inevitable disaster."

Built the machines to reduce get back here, and anyway they overhead and increase production," he says, sounding like a manhis family, he began serious production for the local market in 1978

Want to import component parts with eight employees. He cites sales from the U.S. I had nothing to vival. But I want to build a faithful former and pulls out also have a save a make and anyway they now feel that in general businessmen in Zaire are dishonest. Sorry to say. The poorer the country, the more dishonest the people. It's survival but I had nothing to vival. But I want to build a faithful country and anyway they now feel that in general businessmen in Zaire are dishonest. Sorry to say.

440 guitars; 200 guitars in the first two months of 1987."

His workers cover the city to find scrapped refrigerators out of which cover labels."

T-shirts and caps and make our himself a genius: "Thomas Edison own labels."

The said that genius is 10 they pull copper wire for strings.

This can take time because a refrigerator has to be really kaput before it is discarded in Kinshasa. Short thin pieces of metal discarded by textile mills make fret markers.

Eye-bolts are used as tuning keys.

Mazonza's guitars are priced at genius. He said that genius is 10 percent inspiration and 90 percent try where working musicians earn perspiration. I cannot say that God inspired me to invent the guitar. But I would like to be able to tell the world someday that I added in the phonograph. He was a genius. He said that genius is 10 percent inspiration and 90 percent try where working musicians earn perspiration. I cannot say that God inspired me to invent the guitar.

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Computers: The New Wave

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Neural Networks

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Marie Land

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The prospect of machines that can actually think has vexed human fancy since the dawn of cybernetics. Now, a radically new form of computer architecture and a revolutionary conception of synthetic thought are bringing the prospect close to

Lesson in Laptops

For journalists, portable computers conjure up an image of a brave new world, but the reality is not always beguiling.

Electronic Trading 12

Wall Street's triple-witching hour has focused attention on how the computer has revolutionized the securities business. But brokers, traders, stock exchanges, institutional investors and major brokerage houses have been prime beneficiaries of the technology.

Innovative Images 10

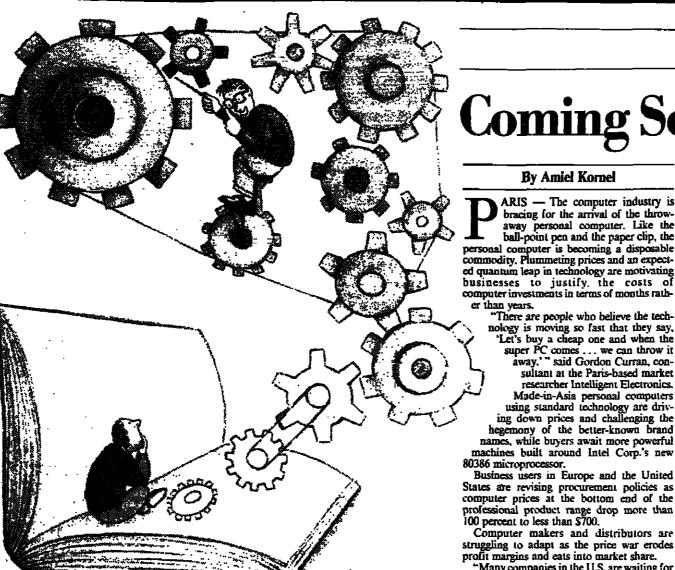
The Danish company UNIRAS has emerged as a pioneer of previously uncharted paths in high-quality color graphics software. Among its products, geological mapping and automobile engineering.

IBM's Big Blues

IBM, the world's largest computer company, has seldom faced such chill and cloudy times. For the first time since the Great Depression, the company has endured two consecutive years of earnings decline. Although IBM remains the most profitable company in the world, it now seems as concerned with managing its costs as it does with expanding into new markets.

Campus Anxieties 15

The advent of computers and related technologies has reawakened old anxieties on American college campuses.



Cost Consciousness

Coming Soon, Disposable PCs

By Amiel Kornel

ARIS — The computer industry is bracing for the arrival of the throwaway personal computer. Like the ball-point pen and the paper clip, the personal computer is becoming a disposable commodity. Plummeting prices and an expected quantum leap in technology are motivating businesses to justify the costs of computer investments in terms of months rather than years.

"There are people who believe the technology is moving so fast that they say, 'Let's buy a cheap one and when the super PC comes ... we can throw it away," said Gordon Curran, consultant at the Paris-based market researcher Intelligent Electronics. Made-in-Asia personal computers using standard technology are driv-ing down prices and challenging the hegemony of the better-known brand names, while buyers await more powerful

80386 microprocessor. Business users in Europe and the United States are revising procurement policies as computer prices at the bottom end of the professional product range drop more than 100 percent to less than \$700.

Computer makers and distributors are struggling to adapt as the price war erodes profit margins and eats into market share. "Many companies in the U.S. are waiting for

the 386," said Christine Hughs, vice president at the market researcher Gartner Group Inc. in Stamford, Connecticut. "Buyers will just buy [cheaper machines] for short periods," predicted Mrs. Hughs, adding, "This will have a negative impact on IBM."

IBM Corp., the U.S. computer giant that leads the worldwide microcomputer market.

Expectations of a leap in technology have created uncertainty.

saw its market share slip last year because of the price war, according to many analysts.

Intelligent Electronics, which expects to release its annual report on the European personal computer market at the end of March, estimates that IBM's share of the European market dropped from more than 33 percent of the units sold in 1985 to 27 percent in 1986. It says the total European personal computer market grew 40 percent in 1986, and predicts

that growth will slow to 27 percent this year.
"IBM market share has slipped solely because of the bottom end of the market," said Mr. Curran. "They're losing out to the cheaper market." He said, nonetheless, that IBM's share of the market for the more expensive and powerful PC AT-type machines was growing and would continue to assure the company an increase in total microcomputer revenue.

Price cutting alone does not tell the whole story. Despite similarly descending costs, consumer electronics markets, for example, are not characterized by rapidly shortening purchasing cycles. Buyers of televisions and hi-fi's, faced with a relatively stable technology, are under much less pressure to renew their investment regularly.

In the business computer area, however, companies often feel they must keep pace with technology to remain competitive. Expectations of a generational leap in microcomputer. technology, and a steep decline in prices during the past year, are creating a period ofuncertainty in which many users are thinking of amortizing personal computer investments over a period of 18 to 24 months.

The phenomenon may be a quirk in a market where users, having access to stable, standardized and ever-cheaper products, are awaiting the arrival of a new, more powerful technology that is likely to transform their

performance expectations. That technological leap will come from In-Continued on page 13

Crime by Computer: Experts Grapple With the Laws

By George Gudauskas

ARIS - As the industrial world's denendence on computer technology grows, legal experts and legislators are focusing new attention on computer crimes and the need for international solutions to their border-hopping manifestations.

Broad solutions are needed, experts argue. because most Western industrial nations are relying on computer systems in almost every aspect of business and public life - from

preparing balance sheets, trading stocks and bonds and storing and retrieving information, to directing air traffic and tracking space satel-

Yet, most of these same nations have few, if any, effective measures in place to repress illegal, unauthorized or unethical use of computers across their frontiers, a growing threat as telecommunications and computer systems encircle the globe and access to them becomes as easy as placing a phone call.

"If you have a computer and you have a telephone, you can really operate all over the

world," said Hans G. Nilsson of the Council of Europe, which has begun studying what he described as "the transfrontier character of computer-related crime."

Mr. Nilsson said a panel of experts was examining for the 21-nation council whether existing conventions might cover some of the problems that can be encountered, including what police authorities should investigate and whether a person who has committed a computer-related crime can be extradited. The group meets next in April.

Since its beginning in 1949, the council has

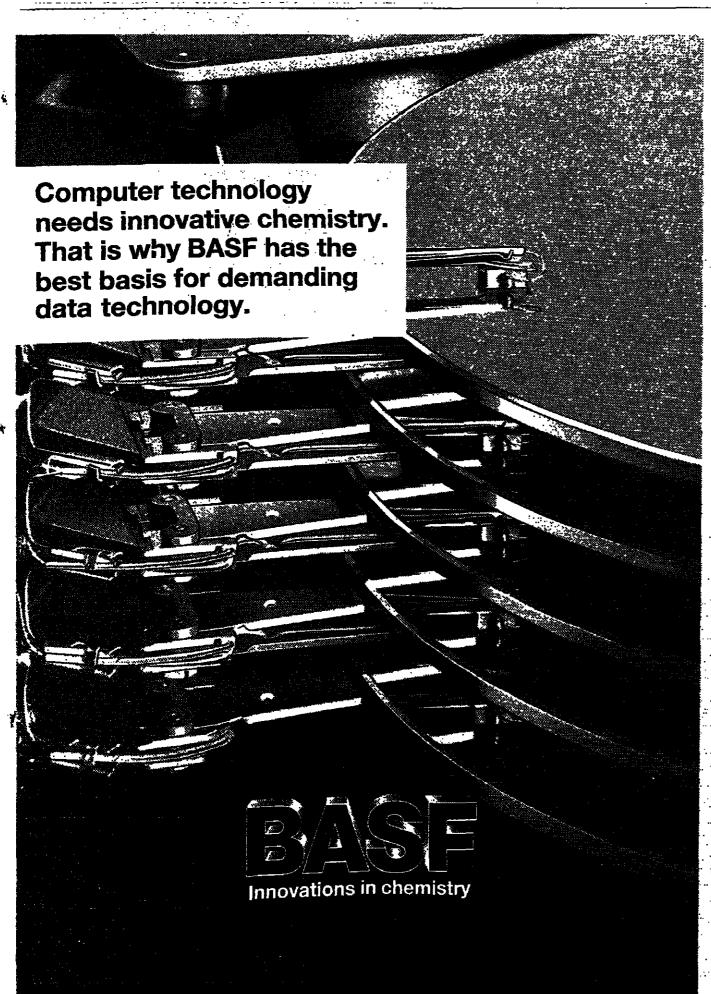
concluded more than 115 conventions and agreements in an effort to harmonize national laws and put member nations on an equal legal footing. In the case of computer crime, the council's goal is to establish guidelines that will help countries focus on the problem and steer national legislators in the same direction.

The group of experts is using as its foundation an important report released last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The 71-page report, considered the first in-

ternational examination of its kind, analyzed legal policies developed in various countries to combat computer-related crime. The OECD's authorities defined a computer crime as "any" illegal, unethical or unauthorized behavior relating to the automatic processing and transmission of data." Among the offenses they identified were fraud through computer manipulation, computer spying and piracy of programs, sabotage of computers and unautho-

Continued on page 12



Before data can be processed electronically, they have to be stored: on tapes, hard disks or floppy disks.

With the development of the audio tape - the first magnetic storage medium of all -BASF Research paved the way.

And today too, BASF is a major source of initiative in aiming for particularly effective data utilization.

An example of this is one achievement by BASF concerning the new generation of microcomputers: a newly developed thin-film metal disk and scanning technology specifically developed for it make up an optimally matched high-tech system of extremely high performance.

It offers the advantage of a higher storage capacity with extremely fast data access. and teamed up with distinct reliability and operational dependability.

This is ideally complemented by BASF's know-how with raw

View looking into the especially compact 94 megabyte storage unit from BASE.

materials, coating technology, mechanics and electronics.

The result is a progressive approach to problem solving to the benefit of users.

A leading position is held by BASF in the data technology market, both in the area of storage media and in compatible mainframe EDP systems. With worldwide activities and production works in several countries. in 1985 sales of over DM1 billion were achieved in this field.

Modern computer technology has two important aspects for BASF: one is the growing significance of this market in the future, the other is the great scientific and technological challenge this involves for BASF.

Data technology from BASF: Playing a part in pointing the way ahead to more effective utilization of information.

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Innovative Imaging: An Extra Dimension

UNIRAS systems hunt for oil or the Titanic, aid in aerospace design.

By Michael Metcalfe

OPENHAGEN - On a neat industrial estate on the outskirts of the Danish capital, a small company has emerged as a pioneer of previously uncharted paths in the domain of high-quality color graphics software.

The product range from UNIRAS, which was founded in 1980, features high-performance, interactive application packages and powerful graphics building blocks for users of computer graphics on mainframes, minicomputers and 32-bit work stations.

The products can be divided into five main application areas: geological and geophysical mapping; environmental, demographic and business mapping; engineering, scientific and complex business information display; seismic

data display; and imaging.

The Danish company's software packages have proved especially useful in the oil industry for seismic or geological exploration, in the automotive industry for research and development purposes, in the aerospace industry for design and draftsmanship and in medicine for body scanning.

What makes UNIRAS so different is that it has applied the use of raster techniques to software specially designed to deliver a broader spectrum of colors, improved resolution and greater throughput. It therefore makes the most of the successive new generations of computer hardware technology while still supporting the vector devices of an earlier generation.

If you have a pen and want to make a drawing on a piece of paper, you are then applying vector technology," said Jan G. Knudsen, one of the two founders of UNIRAS and now its marketing vice president.

"You can make a point, do a line, draw shapes or letters, basically in black and white," Mr. Knudsen said. "Basically, it's a 2-D world. As soon as you try to introduce surfaces and colors, you have to go to raster technology."

Raster images are ideal for use on a television or computer screen because they are based on a rectangular display of digital information composed of definable locations on the screen. otherwise known as pixels (picture elements). Pixels can be arranged and rearranged in countless configurations to produce color tones, which vary in shade and intensity. Moreover, raster images can be reproduced in any size without losing their resolution.

MICHAEL METCALFE, a journalist based in

as between two people.

"When you want to do colorful 3-D models where you want to have the hidden surfaces exposed, you can really see the 3-D objects with raster technology." Mr. Knudsen said.

The use of applied raster technology by

UNIRAS owes its origins to the pioneering work of Helmut Hertz, who at Sweden's Lund University in 1969 invented the first ink-jet color plotter. From this sprang an idea by Mikael Jern, a Swede, to develop the firstgeneration color raster software by programming a computer to regulate the flow of the ink

In 1976, Mr. Jern and Mr. Hertz sold their invention to Applicon Inc., of the United States, which made the first commercial version of the ink jet. Mr. Jern and Mr. Knudsen then decided to join forces.

"We saw there was a great need for displaying statistical results in the form of color maps and we started working together, first creating an application package on top of his [Mr. Jern's] existing color software, named GEO-PAK, which we announced in 1980," Mr. Knudsen said.

UNIRAS was born out of this cooperation, and Mr. Jern continues to work as its technical

At the beginning of the 1980s, the product was expensive, selling at about \$100,000. While prices have now declined at the lower end of the market, where, for example, a PC-driven software program can cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000, at the top end of the market prices

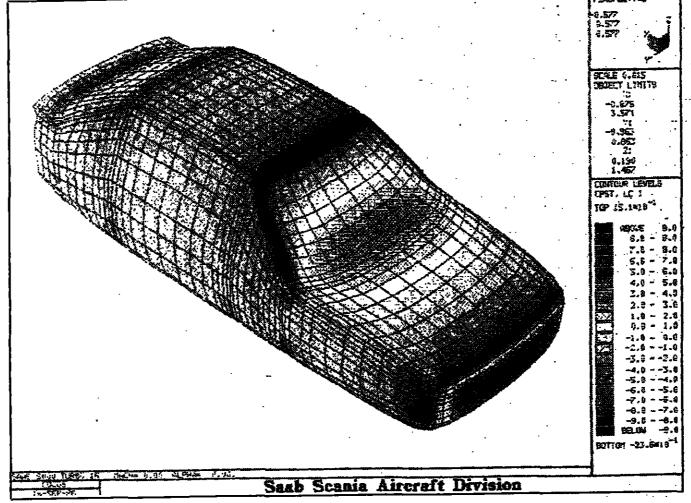
range from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Reflecting the rapid growth of the offshore oil industry in the early 1980s, UNIRAS's first commercially available product, GEOPAK, was a software package to aid energy-exploration companies in their search for hydrocarbons. Since then, the company has taken its technology into a number of other application areas, including automotive and aerospace manufacturing pharmaceuticals, communications, defense, energy generation and distribu-tion, and environmental monitoring.

GEOPAK is an advanced contour and gridmapping software package capable of produc-ing full-color, smooth-shaded maps in 2-D and 3-D with a minimum of computer program-

The use of color facilitates the interpretation of data on subsurface structures. The GEO-PAK routines, as well as UNIRAS's other building blocks, are written in the computer language known as ANSI FORTRAN.

It was this system that was used to create three-dimensional color maps of the Atlantic Ocean's floor in order to survey the seabed and deduce the currents in the area where the ocean liner Titanic was believed to have sunk. The



UNIRAS graphics: Top, for Saab; above, a GEOPAK image.

GEOPAK package allowed the currents to be added as a fourth dimension.

Other systems developed by UNIRAS, which employs 120 people at headquarters in Copenhagen and at subsidiaries in the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, include packages for a variety of functions and

For example, its SEISPAK system can be used to construct custom application programs for seismological, geophysical and well-logging

purposes. With it, oil exploration companies can obtain accurate color cross sections of various types of rock formations for use in

Another system, GIMAGE, opens up the range of raster output devices to users wishing to capture data from satellites, medical and optical scanners, video cameras and other im-

ge-capturing equipment.
In its application, GIMAGE is ideally suited. for medical research and hospitals, where it

can be used to create a patient's file by converting body-scanner images into high-quality col-or printouts. Using this system with readily available graphics equipment is a cost-effective way of obtaining image-processing capability because it is tapping information already organized into raster scan lines.

In the acrospace and space industries, the raster graphics technology can be used to construct 3-D designs and models of aircraft and satellites, measuring the effects of wind velocity, air currents, thermal patterns and other climatic conditions on wings and fusilages.

When the plume of radiation leaking from the Chernobyl nuclear plant spread across Eu-rope last spring, France's Spot-Image compa-ny used UNIRAS technology to obtain highresolution, hard-copy printouts of the various levels of radiation, which was measured in colors to assess the possible effects on crops, livestock and market gardening.

The software has military applications as well. For example, it can be used in antisubmarine warfare by plotting and configuring seabeds, saline strengths, currents and other obstacles often hard to detect and measure through the more conventional means of radar and sonar. Satellite jamming and communications interception are other military areas where the raster graphics technology can be

For the future, UNIRAS is setting great store on its recent agreement with IBM whereby the UNIRAS color graphics software range is available on the new, high-speed IBM RT personal computers. The deal also allows IBM to market all of the Danish company's systems.

Chips Key To Memory, Capabilities Big Blue Jourd Capabilities

By Jim Bartimo

OUNTAIN VIEW, California - Not so long ago, personal computers were bulky toys that were as expensive as they were. hard to use. But thanks to several technological advances, multitudes of business people now use sleekly designed, low-cost personal computers to create budgets, write reports or make presentations more efficiently.

To understand the metamorphosis of the. personal computer in the last seven years is to. understand the technology that makes a per-

sonal computer a good business tool.

The brain of a computer is its central computer chip. The more powerful the chip, the smarter the computer. In the chip world, "smarter" primarily means two things: the agility to process information quickly and the ability to run easy-to-use software.

The chips of the first computers—the Apple II, for instance—processed information eight bits at a time. The IBM Personal Computer and others raised that figure to 16 bits, al-though information was still delivered eight bits at a time. The Apple Macintosh uses a chip that processes information 32 bits at a time. while accepting it at a 16-bit rate. And this year Compaq introduced its 386 model, which uses a true 32-bit chip.

More bits mean more speed, but more important is a chip's ability to use a large amount of memory at one time. The first Apple IIcould use a total of only 64K bytes (or 64 thousand characters) of information, while the Apple Macintosh today can conceivably use-4M bytes (or four million characters.)

Within this memory random access memory, or RAM, resides the entire software program and the user's data. The more bytes of memory. a computer can use, the more lines of suftware code it can use and the more data it can store.

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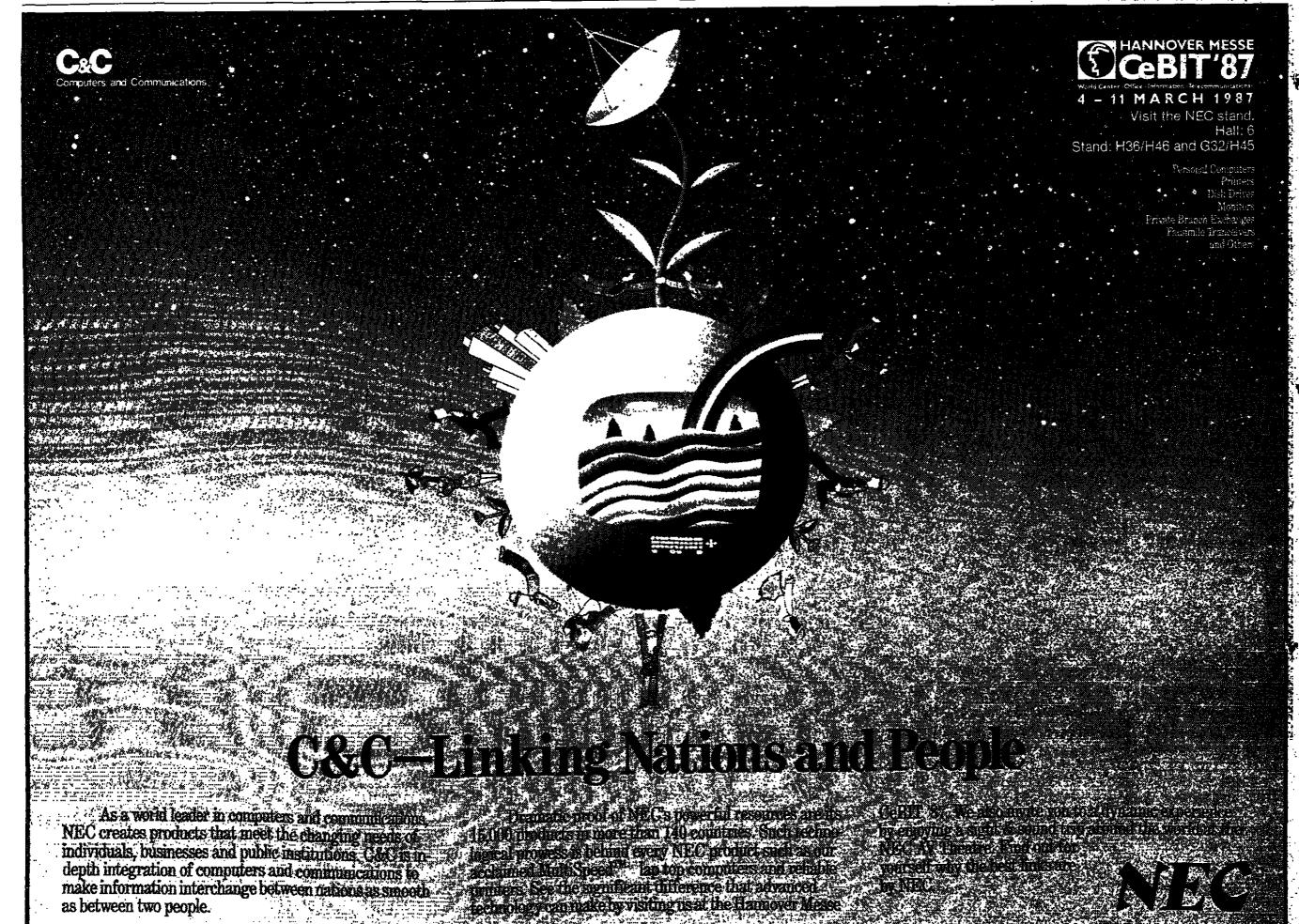
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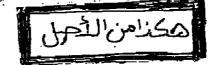
processes and the second

The advances in memory chips are more economic than technological. While new memory chips can hold more pieces of information than old ones, it is because of the dramatically dropping prices that computer memory is available to so many.

The vast amounts of memory available in most computer systems have led to equally impressive leaps in software technology. The latest trend is to divide up the mass of computer memory and use each piece to run a separate computer program. Microsoft's Windows soft ware, for instance, lets you load and run two, three or more individual software packages and switch automatically among them (the better chip and more memory you have, the more programs you can load at once). An Apple program called Switcher does the same thing on the Macintosh.

IIM BARTIMO is the author of a book on .: personal computers and has written for several magazines in the United States.





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Big Blue's Blues: IBM Confronts cloudy Outlook as Demand Shifts

EW YORK — The sun never sets on IBM — but the world's largest computer company has seldom faced such chill and cloudy times. For the first time since the Great Depression, IBM has endured two consecutive years of earnings decline.

The industry is experiencing structural changes because the nature of demand is shifting. Computers are becoming less important than the software that runs them; rather than choose from a hodge-podge of incompatible machines, customers want computers that can easily talk with each other and share data.

While IBM remains the most profitable company in the world, with revenue of \$50 billion a year, it now seems as concerned with managing its costs as it does with expanding into new markets. Still, even as it shuts down redundant operations, shuffles headquarters staff members into sales positions and trims the rolls through early retirement, IBM has embarked on a global campaign to recapture the levels of profit growth it has enjoyed in the

"You'd be amazed at the similarity in what we say when it comes to getting competitive and being responsive to the customer," said A.E. Santelli, vice president of market development for IBM Europe. "You hear it in Italian," you hear it in German, you hear it in French."

What they are saying is that IBM has to shore up the weaknesses in its product line while expanding the array of software and service options for its customers. That requires a sales force rewarded for being able to sell systems and solutions, not just the latest and most expensive product offerings.

This is particularly important because IBM acknowledges that, for the foreseeable future, the rate of growth of its foreign operations will outstrip the rate of growth in the United States.

"We expect revenues to grow slightly faster outside the U.S. than in," an IBM spokesman said. "That's particularly true in Asia and the Pacific Rim, where there are relatively high rates of economic growth."

Indeed, the president of IBM Japan, Takeo Shiina, has forecast a growth rate of 20 percent or more in sales, to \$13 billion by 1990. IBM Japan's 1986 revenue topped \$5 billion.

The company has great expectations for IBM Japan and its strong position in the Pacific Rim area, which extends to Malaysia, South Korea, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia and Australia.

Last year, Asian operations accounted for roughly 13 percent of IBM's total revenue, compared with 49.5 percent for the United States and 33 percent for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

The weakness of the dollar improved Japan's contribution. When the dollar is factored out, European growth is shown to have been relatively flat. said Richard Martin, an analyst for the New York-based investment firm of Sanford C. Bernstein.

In the aggregate, however, IBM's gross revenue last year from its foreign markets climbed more than 20 percent to \$25.88 billion. But even though revenue rose, overseas earnings increased only 3.7 percent, reflecting extensive price cutting and the fact that the company's international efforts to manage costs have been proceeding more slowly than at home.

The company is counting on sales of its new 9370 to help it establish global primacy in the midrange market.

The relatively strong performance of IBM's international operations should not obscure fundamental difficulties that are nagging IBM sales efforts around the world. As in the United States, IBM's share in the personal computer market is dwindling. PC clones, as they are called, have eaten away about a third of IBM's European market in the last 18 months.

Still, personal computers are a relatively minor concern for IBM, which obtains less than 10 percent of revenue from these ma-chines. The company acknowledges that its efforts to compete in the multibilition-dollar market for mid-sized computers, which are more powerful than personal computers but slower than large mainframes, have been some thing less than stellar.

Despite a global slump in the sale of com-puters, the middle range has done relatively well. Digital Equipment Corp., the world's leading producer of mid-range machines, reported that international sales last quarter

leaped 50 percent. By contrast, sales of IBM's multiple midrange offerings have been disappointing.
Sales of IBM's 4300 minicomputer last year actually dropped 25 percent, "a disaster," said Mr. Martin, while sales of the 3X line were

reportedly flat. That simply will not do for a company used to double-digit growth, and IBM is counting on the sales of its new 9370 machine to help it

establish global primacy in the market. The relative size and cost of computers may no longer be the primary customer concern, however. One reason DEC has been so successful recently is that its VAX computers are easily compatible. A program that runs on a big VAX in Tokyo can run just as easily on a smaller Vax in Zurich. And they are easier to link into computer networks than their IBM

There are serious questions as to whether the 9370s adequately address these concerns and

customer expectations. The international marketplace seems to be further along in distributed computing," said Stephen K. Smith, analyst at Paine Webber. He pointed out that while big U.S. companies had taken a centralized approach to computing, European companies, notably banks, had been more willing to spread computing power around. "Connectivity concerns are bigger in Europe than in the U.S." because so many European companies have operations throughout the continent, he said.

Consequently, there is a push for computer networking standards in Europe and there are some questions as to whether this will aid IBM's System Network Architecture approach or DEC's Vax. The Europeans clearly hope that standards will instead benefit their indigenous computer industries.

Meanwhile, however, it is clear that IBM has to move more aggressively on the compatibility

and connectivity fronts in order to rekindle customer demand. And because the industry is shifting away from hardware priorities to software concerns, IBM has intensified its efforts around the globe to strike alliances with soft-

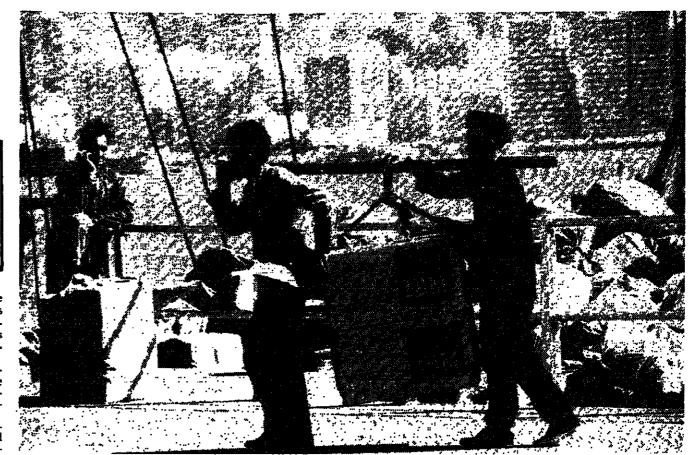
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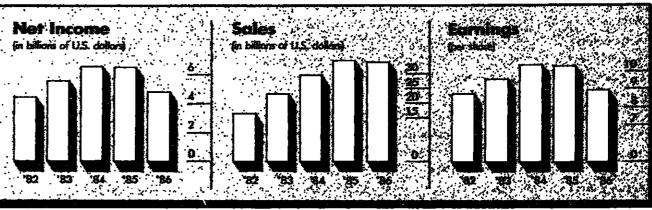
Mr. Santelli said that in "units" (IBM parlance for countries) across the continent, the company is working out agreements with software firms to write programs for IBM ma-

Similarly, IBM is plunging into systems inte-gration — the practice of providing customized hardware and software solutions for large customers with special computational and com-munications needs. IBM's Complex Systems Division in Washington has won large contracts from an airline and a hospital chain in the United States. The company hopes to bring that sort of success to Europe and Asia.

The question is "how fast one can orchestrate all the necessary skills in this environ-ment," Mr. Santelli said. This is all part of the growing service economy of IBM. At the beginning of the decade, software and services accounted for barely 20 percent of IBM's revenue. By the end of the decade, software and services will probably account for more than a third of revenue — and an even greater per-centage of IBM's profitability.

MICHAEL SCHRAGE writes on technology





PC Clones Contribute to Company's Problems

They cost less, operate faster.

By Sandra R. Reed

AN JOSE, California — The personal computer industry, now 10 years old, is writhing in growing pains. That's no surprise. What is surprising is that the company suffering the most intense pain is IBM.

The multinational conglomerate has always dominated mainframe computing, but it was a latecomer to the industry built around small systems. When IBM introduced its Personal Computer in 1981, Apple computers had been on the market for more than four years: Nevertheless, the IBM PC was an immediate

success, embraced by corporations loyal to Big Corp. that governs how users give instructions Blue's mainframes and minicomputers. Internal documents had projected that fewer than 250,000 would ever be sold, but in fact IBM has sold more than three million PCs, PC/XTs and PC/ATs worldwide.

While that may seem like a lot of computers, IBM's competitors have sold an equal or even slightly higher number of "clones" of the IBM PC, and IBM's market share is slipping dra-

Clones, as the word implies, look like and, more importantly, work like IBM PCs. Clones of all three IBM Personal Computers have thrived. (The PC was IBM's first effort; the PC/XT, its second, is a faster PC with a fixed disk for storing data; the PC/AT is faster still and has even more storage built in.) The clones have thrived for two major reasons: They generally cost less and operate faster.

IBM itself established the conditions that made cloning possible. Unlike IBM's mainframes and minicomputers, the PC family has an "open architecture." Anyone can buy MS-DOS, the disk operating system by Microsoft

to their computer. Anyone can buy the Intel 8088, 8086 or 80286 microprocessor chips. Anyone can buy the boards, chips, switches and cables that IBM uses.

Only one part of the IBM PC, XT or AT is owned solely by IBM: the ROM BIOS, which stands for Basic Input/Output System, stored inside the computers in Read-Only Memory.

Competitors quickly found a way around that copyrighted ROM BIOS. Some developed their own. Others bought it from Phoenix Technologies, a Massachusetts company that specializes in replicating IBM's copyrighted instructions without violating the copyright.

Compaq Computer Corp. of Houston was the first major clone maker. Its first computer, which was on the street less than a year after IBM introduced its PC, cost about what an IBM cost, could be carried like a piece of luggage and came with built-in ports to attach peripheral devices like printers and modems.

Scores of companies followed, ranging in size from garage-based enterprises that build

computers as orders are received to multinational companies like Daewoo of South Korea. NEC and Epson of Japan and Tandy of Texas.

Because the clones or PC compatibles were cheaper than IBM machines, Big Blue has regularly had to lower prices and thus profit margins. Although PCs do not constitute the majority of IBM sales, they clearly are a factor in the company's declining bottom line.

IBM's next personal computer, which is expected on the market this year, may have an operating system of proprietary chips that cannot legally be duplicated.

If IBM takes the proprietary route, it will be going down the same path as Apple Computer. In its Macintosh and Apple II computers, Apple chose to use custom components. Only one company, Franklin, makes Apple clones. It does so under a court order that gives Apple the right to inspect, and control, the design.

SANDRA R. REED is the West Coast executive editor of Personal Computing.

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Continued from page 9

The OECD's experts also identified certain actions they believed should be made punishable in all its 24 member nations.

A "common-denominator" approach is needed, they said, to fight computer crime and "computer crime havens" - nations in which freewheeling manipulators can operate across international borders without fear of penalty.

Because of its very nature, crime by computer cannot always be detected. Most often, it involves simply gaining access to stored or transmitted information without altering or removing any data. In many cases, even when a crime is detected it goes unreported, experts say, because the victims, frequently banks, fear the publicity. And, if a crime by computer is detected and reported, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prosecute for a host of reasons, some involving legal definitions of evidence and property rights.

Ulrich Sieber, a research fellow at the Institute of Criminology and Economic Criminal Law at the University of Freiburg, West Germany, and an authority on computer crime, said in his new book, "The International Handbook on Computer Crime": "Estimations can be found indicating that one in 40 computer centers is affected by computer crime, that only one percent of all computer offenses are detected, and that only one in 22,000 perpetrators is sentenced to prison." The Council of Europe is approaching the

problem deliberately, Mr. Nilsson said by telephone from his office in Strasbourg, France, where the council and European Parliament meet. He said he had detected little urgency at the council to address the problem.

"We will sooner or later, probably later, come to some conclusions," he said. "It has come into the state of mind of legislators rather

From a European standpoint, it's important that we get together and start to think in the same terms."

Observing the work of the council's experts are officials from Finland, Canada, the United States, Japan, the European Community nations, the OECD and the United Nations' Scientific Defense Research Institute.

Mr. Sieber, who has written three books on computer crime, including his handbook published in December, said he felt it was important that the council follow up on the OECD study, which he called a "first and most impor-

Mr. Sieber, who helped produce the OECD report, stressed the need for international cooperation on computer crime because "electronic data processing and communications is eaping all frontiers."

There are no national structures, no frontiers, no borders," he said. "That's what's really new in this field.

"Because the phenomenon is international, the response also, in the legal area, must be

international." Mr. Sieber said he thought the council's group should widen the scope of its work to nclude computer-related infringement of pri-

According to Mr. Sieber, the increase in dependence on computer systems and computer communications has led to an increase in computer crimes, although the "perfectly veri-fiable" number of cases is small. OECD experts also noted increasing reports of the impact of computer crime.

In one such report, an American Bar Association survey found that 72 of 283 large compamies and government agencies surveyed had had recent computer-related crime, resulting in losses of between \$145 million and \$730 mil-

Experts from 15 nations guided the OECD's study, "Computer-Related Crime: Analysis of Legal Policy." Mr. Sieber and Martine Briat of in Paris.



the OECD secretariat produced the analysis, and the organization's Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy approved its conclusions.

The OECD first took up the issue five years. ago, when computer and telecommunications systems were being developed so rapidly that individuals and governments were often at a loss to comprehend the systems or respond adequately to changes that they required.

One of the conclusions the OECD's experts reached was that computer crime should be looked at in terms of intent, or "function," and not in terms of technology used. The organization's work is still considered

unfinished. Other issues, such as questions of information ownership, computer security and transborder data flows, face examination.

Since the OECD began its work, most of its member nations have enacted laws or created commissions of inquiry specifically to deal with computer crimes. However, some countries, including Belgium, Iceland and Japan, have decided that computer misuse requires no special legislation.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS is a journalist based

The Trader That Never Sleeps 1. Morts 10

Brokerages hire computer experts to develop strategies.

By Stan Hinden

ASHINGTON — From his fifthfloor office, Mike Roberts, a Prudential-Bache broker, can see only The traffic-cluttered streets of Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington. But on the computer screen on his desk, Mr. Roberts can see around the world.

Displayed on the screen are 16 market indicators and 44 stock quotations. They are updated automatically, flashing as they change. At a glance, Mr. Roberts can see the rise and fall of key stock market averages and price movements in bonds, options, futures, com-modities, oil, gold and currencies.

By watching the price gap between stocks and future contracts on stock indexes, Mr. Roberts can tell when waves of computerized buying or selling programs will strike the mar-

ket and send stocks soaring or plunging.

The screen also gives him the latest news headlines, detailed reports on hundreds of companies, opinions of Prudential-Bache analysts and information on all his client accounts.

The computer has revolutionized the securities business. Brokers, traders, stock exchanges, institutional investors and major bro-kerage houses have been prime beneficiaries, and the regulators who police the industry use computerized surveillance systems to try to uncover insider trading.

At the trader level, the computer has become a high-speed analytical and decision-making tool for trading in such esoteric products as commercial paper, mortgage-backed securi-ties, collateralized mortgage obligations and interest rate swaps.

The computer is a 24-hour trader that never sleeps. When New York traders close shop, they pass their electronic "book," or unfinished business, to Tokyo. When Tokyo's day is done, traders move the book to London. A few hours later it is back in New York.

Competition is a key ingredient of the investment business, particularly at the level where brokerage houses hire computer experts to develop products and computer strategies.

DuWayne J. Peterson, head of computer operations for Merrill Lynch in New York, said competition was fierce. "We have a little bit of a 'Star Wars' battle

going on here," he said. Merrill Lynch is hiring computer experts at higher and higher levels of sophistication. The firm recently took on the entire seven-person

management science group from RCA. With a new emphasis on analytical work, the scientists delve into the computer architecture that will make new product strategies possible. "It's exotic." Mr. Peterson said.

Computer screens keeping an eye on the New York Stock Exchange.

One area that is getting heavy attention these days, he noted, involves mortgagebacked securities, which represent a growing and highly competitive market.

One of the early victories for the strategic use of computers has been program trading, which is now controversial because the programs can cause the market to soar or plunge.

Program trading employs two key elements. One is a basket of stocks selected from the 500 stocks that make up the Standard & Poor's 500 index. Usually, the computer can choose 300 or 400 stocks that will track the behavior of the entire group. Stocks for such a program, bought in New York, might cost \$25 million.

The second element is the futures contract that trades on the S&P 500 index, which speculators buy or sell to anticipate the price move-ments of the S&P stocks. These contracts are traded in Chicago and expire every three months. By definition, when the S&P tutures contracts expire, their final price will always match the actual price of the stocks, called the

In the months before expiration, when the gap between the cash price and futures price is wide enough, traders buy a basket of stocks and sell an equivalent amount of futures. At that point, they have locked in their profit and need merely wait for expiration to collect.

However, should the traders in Chicago drop the price of the futures close enough to the cash price before expiration, traders will quickly sell the stocks and take their profits. As a result, the programs can hit almost any time.

A marriage of technology and investments was demonstrated recently when Salomon Brothers said it would develop an electronic commercial paper market that would give U.S. issuers better access to foreign investors.

For overseas investors, computerization will eliminate the costs of handling paper certificates and the problems of lost certificates, said Daniel F. Benton, vice president of Salomon's Brothers. The new market, Mr. Benton said, will involve Salomon, Citibank and CEDEC6: an international clearing house in Luxum-

Computers have had their biggest impact on the stock exchanges and the over the counters

In 1977, trading on the New York Stock. Exchange averaged 22 million shares a day. By 1986, the average had risen to 141 million shares a day. For 1987, the NYSE was predicted ing an average of 170 million shares a day, said Richard A. Grasso, executive vice president for

capital markets.
The huge January volume, averaging 190 million shares a day, made that estimate seem low, Mr. Grasso said. On Friday, Jan. 23, about 302.4 million discontinuous

The largest electronic market in the United States has been developed for the trading of over-the-counter securities. It is operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers. or NASDAQ.
Unlike the New York Stock Exchange, the

NASDAQ market has no central trading floor but exists in a network of 3,000 computers used by traders. Each trader's screen lists the market. but exists in a network of 3,000 computers us makers in each stock and current prices.

Orders up to 1,000 shares can be executed automatically. Larger orders are likely to be negotiated by phone and entered in the computer so the trades can be seen by others and, sent to the clearing house.

NASDAQ and the London Stock Exchange

electronically swap quotes on 600 stocks of mutual interest. In time, U.S. and British traders will be able to buy and sell stocks through. the computer.

STAN HINDEN, a business writer at The Washington Post, covers the stock market and the securities industry.

The Law: What Western Countries Are Doing

Following is a breakdown of how some Western countries have moved to adjust legislation on computer crime in recent

Australia: Two territories have outlawed dishonest use of computers. Model law was to be considered.

Canada: Broad computer-crime legislation adopted to punish unauthorized interception and destruction of systems, extend credit-card fraud coverage, and define further forg-

ery in computer use. Denmark: Enacted wide reform of its computer-crime law.

Finland: Legislative proposals made on computer-related France: New criminal law offered to handle "informational crimes" involving automatic data-processing systems. French law includes clauses on audiovisual communication, personal

West Germany: Criminal code on fraud, embezzlement or forgery has been applied in computer-related crime. A bill including computer-crime provisions on fraud and forgery became law in August.

data protection and admissibility of evidence.

Greece: Draft proposals drawn up to amend penal code for computer fraud, breach of secrecy, computer-data forgery, unauthorized copying or software use and unauthorized access to computer-stored data.

Norway: A law-reform panel had suggested revision of criminal code to include computer-related crime under fraud

Sweden: Sweden has held that special rules for computer-related arime must be avoided, but a change in law was proposed to include computer fraud.

Switzerland: Proposals made to revise the penal code to cover computer manipulations, such as fraudulent misuse of a system for gain and false bookkeeping.

United States: Congress has considered bills to make computer-related criminal conduct specifically indictable whenever federal interests were affected. Bills on unauthorized access to computer system and credit-card fraud have been enacted. Nearly all states have law on computerrelated property and economic crimes.

SOURCES: "Computer-related Crime: Analysis of Legal Policy," OECD, 1986; "The Interna-tional Randbook on Computer Crime" (John Wiley & Sons, 1986).

Nixdorf turns DP and telecommunications into twins



ntil now, they were not even related. But through the medium of the Nixdorf Digital PABX System 8818, EDP and telecommunications become part of an integrated in-house information system which permits simultaneous transmission of speech, data, text, and graphics over a single telephone line.

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up-to-the-minute information, greater flexibility, and increased productivity.

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Nixdorf Computer AG Fürstenallee 7, 4790 Paderborn West Germany, Tel. 5251/506130

> NIXDORF COMPUTER

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Coming So

Efforts to Duplicate Human 'Wetware': Is This Machine Thinking?

By Curt Suplee

ASHINGTON - A mind is a terrible thing to make. Or so we have long believed. The prospect of machines that can actually think has sexed human fancy since the dawn of cybernetics and hanned pop mythology from cybernetics and hanned pop mythology from 2001: Space Odys-

If menaced again in the recent fad fervor for artificial intelligence" programs, at least until apprehensive desk jockeys discovered that, desisted controlled of Al Alexander of Alexander is closeshoads of AI software, their IBM PCs were still as dumb as a toaster.

Now, however, a radically new form of comster architecture and a revolutionary concepnon of synthetic thought are bringing the prospect close to reality:

• In Baltimore, a bucket of chips is teaching itself to read.

• In Cambridge and San Diego, blind wires are learning to see in three dimensions. • In Pittsburgh, terminals are talking back to their users. • And suddenly in laboratories across the

country, formerly dreary and docile computers are becoming quirky, brilliant and inscrutable.

They are becoming, in short, more like peo-At the heart of the new machines is a system called a neural network: a circuit designed to replicate the way neurons act and interact in

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It differs from the traditional system design as a conference call from a walkie-talkie; from traditional system behavior as an infant from sa adding machine. It makes mistakes, finds solutions that are "pretty good" rather than perfect, can keep running even when badly hunt and organizes itself according to its own idiosyncratic rules.

Of course, it has its drawbacks. "It can't add 2 and 2," said Robert Hecht-Nielsen, manager of TRW's Artificial Intelligence Center at Rancho Carmel, California. Don't have a neural net do your bank book."

"Networks are more naturally suited to the kinds of problems that human beings are good at," said a Johns Hopkins biophysicist, Terrence Sejnowski. "We're not good at memoriz-ing or doing arithmetic." Moreover, "it will make errors. But they're not errors that you'll be uncomfortable with."

Mark area. LMOST every computing device in use today shares a common structure derived from the work of the 20thcentury mathematician John von

> All elements of the system are expressed in binary digits (0 or 1, on or off; hence the term "digital") and stored at specific memory addresses like post office pigeonholes.
>
> All work is done through a single central

> processing unit (CPU) or main chip. When the software requests something, the CPU proceeds to locate the relevant units of data, pull them down, process them and then reach out for the next specified banch.

> Each transaction must be handled one after another by this CPU, whence the expression "serial" processing. It is fine for running a spreadsheet. But if your brain worked that way, it would take you a month to tie your

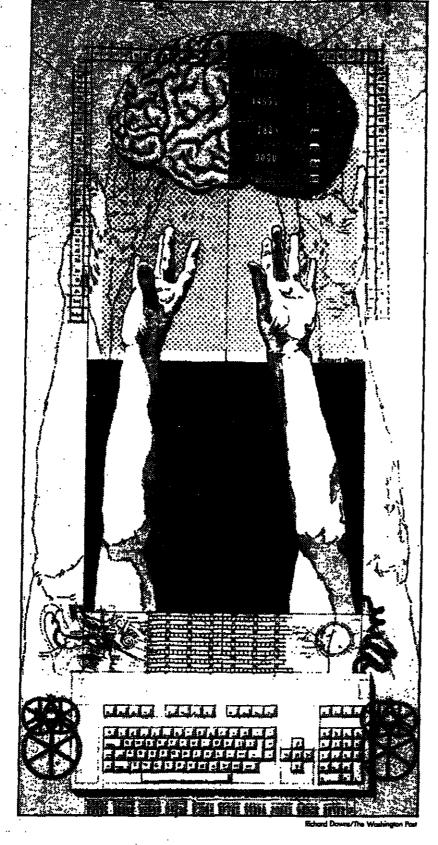
"Look closely at the brain," said Christof Koch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, "and the distinction between hardware and software disappears" in what he calls a "computational soup."

In the "wetware" of the human nervous neuron is connected to as many as 1,000 others. It collects two kinds of "input" -- excitatory and inhibitory - from other neurons, then

sums and processes those signals. If the net result is within the cell's normal capacity for excitement or inhibition, the nearon will remain at rest. If the result exceeds that "resting threshold," the neuron will fire sending "output" to multiple points on other neurons, which in turn aggregate their inputs

Second, the inter-neural signals are not simple, all-or-none digital code. They vary over a range of gradations.

Scientists struggled unsuccessfully for de-



cades to duplicate this structure on computers. In 1982, a Caltech biochemist, John J. Hopfield, suggested a model, reviving interest in

Mr. Hopfield's prototypical neural network uses an amplifier to mimic the neuron's core and a set of mathematical routines called algorithms to determine how each pseudo-neuron will process its data.

Incoming lines from other "cells" are run through a set of capacitors and resistors that ron's resting threshold. And to simulate the difference between excitatory and inhibitory signals, the amplifier has two output

lines — one positive, one negative.

Such systems are capable of astounding speed, because, as Mr. Hopfield and David Tank, of Bell Laboratories' Department of Molecular Biophysics, write in Biological Cy-bernetics, "a collective solution is computed on the basis of the simultaneous interactions of hundreds of devices."

Those strengths are exquisitely well suited to some of the worst bio-tech bugaboos in engi-neering, such as getting industrial robots to see properly; building defense systems to analyze images or sonar signals as fast as they are received; developing systems that can recognize and respond to speech. There are now scores of scientists probing the networks' po-

A company called TRW has one neuralnetwork computer already for sale and another nearly ready for release.

EURAL networks are besting mainframes in tackling some of the toughest computational problems. early 1990s, and research is expanding in a

"Listen to that," said Mr. Sejnowski, the Johns Hopkins biophysicist, referring to a tape player emitting an eerie, twittery gargle.

"It's discovering the difference between vowels and consonants," Mr. Sejnowski said. He is listening to a neural network teaching itself to read aloud.

Working with Charles R. Rosenberg of Princeton's psychology department, Mr. Sejnowski designed a network whose task was to learn to pronounce correctly a group of sentences containing 1,000 common English

They had been read previously by a little boy, and a linguist had transcribed the boy's speech into phonemes, the discrete parts of words, that would serve as the benchmark for the network's accuracy.

Mr. Sejnowski and Mr. Rosenberg fed the letters of each word sequentially into the network for processing by three successive tiers of proto-neuronal "cells," each of which receives data that "fan in" to it from various cells in the layer below, manipulate the data and then send the result up a level, finally exiting into a

If the machine had "known bow to read" from the outset, each of the cells would already have contained the correct program equations for assigning certain sounds to certain clusters

Instead, the two researchers filled the cells with mathematical garbage generated at random. The system was thus designed to begin in complete ignorance and "learn" just as a child does --- by being told he is wrong. That is, the output end of the system would

record each squawk the network sent to the speech-synthesizer, compare it with the correct phonemes recorded by the linguist and send an error signal to inform the network how far off it had been from the desired sound.

Then the network, using a system called "back-propagation," would begin amending itself backward: Each layer of processing cells would pass along the error code to the layer beside or below it with orders to change its output the next time it encountered those particular letters.

The tape contains the results. Within an hour, the network is beginning to pause at intervals ("See — it's finding out about word boundaries") and soon is hitting 20 to 30 percent right.

After running all night, it is virtually perfect: "I like tagota my grandmother's house." And soon it is pronouncing correctly words it has never seen before.

Each of the system's 200 cells has modified its equations hundreds of times. The scientists know it has taught itself. But they do not know how. Nor can they predict exactly where it will store its knowledge.

"The network has obviously learned to extract something about English pronunciation," Mr. Sejnowski said. "Otherwise, it couldn't generalize. This system can discover the rules. The question is, 'Can we make any sense out of those patterns?' "

Although each cell is identical when the program begins running, "what we are discovering is that these cells do tend to specialize in certain patterns -- some in vowels, some in consonants, some in certain phonemes," Mr. Seinowski said.

Nobody told it how to do this. Nobody knows exactly how it did it. Neural networks program themselves.

But then, nobody told you the locomotor routines for sitting down. For all the power of the most advanced supercomputers, they cannot do the things a 6-year-old does routinely; derive the meaning of words from their tone and context or recognize an uncle after he has grown a mustache and dyed his hair.

Nor can they handle the huge volume of data that biological systems like the eye manage effortlessly.

But neural networks are beginning to develop some of those capabilities, especially in the areas of associative memory and rapid "closeenough" solutions to complicated problems. Hang around networks long enough and ing Salesman Problem, known among neural cognoscenti as "the TSP": Given a dozen or so cities he must visit, how does the TS select the shortest route? It is the classic example of a certain kind of

you're bound to hear the one about The Travel-

"optimization problem": How can employees with varied skills be assigned to make them most productive? How should a mobile arm move to generate the least stress on its parts? How should a basketball player pounce to intercept a weaving opponent's shot?

A human being looking at a 10-city TSP will

rapidly come up with a good solution. After all, there are only 181,400 possible paths. But it's still a pretty good workout for a digital com-

THAT'S why John Hopfield and David Tank drew national accolades when they devised a neural network that found one of the two best solutions in less than a tenth of a second.

A 30-city TSP quickly boggles the human mind and is enough to give a mainframe a migraine. There are 4.4 trillion billion billion possible routes hours of processing on a conventional computer. But Mr. Hopfield and Mr. Tank's network popped out answers that were within the top microfraction of I percent of best solutions. "Close enough" may be a poor criterion for

brain surgery and winning the lottery, but for many problems in biomechanical engineering, robotics and pattern recognition, "a good solution obtained very quickly is better than waiting for the perfect solution," Mr. Tank said. Future designs may take advantage of the neural net's ability to sustain major loss,

thanks to its decentralized structure. "Cut just one wire on a conventional computer," said Mr. Sejnowski, "and the machine will stop dead. But you can cut large sections out of this network, and it doesn't even feel it. It will make a few more errors occasionally, but

no single connection is essential." That is a net plus for Mr. Hecht-Nielsen of TRW, whose work is funded in part by the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency: "Our customers like the idea that it might be able to take a few bullets and keep on running." (So does the Jet Propulsion Lab-oratory, whose deep-space vehicles have to

function for years.) Aside from defense uses, Mr. Hecht-Nielsen expects neural networks to promote dramatic improvement in robotics. "The big problem with today's industrial robots is that they have

very primitive visual systems." But networks can program themselves "to learn to discriminate between good and bad products. The discriminants they will discover are so complex analytically that you could never derive them from the bottom up."

Mr. Hecht-Nielsen is equally enthusiastic about innovations in "the human interface arena." He foresees retrieval systems that exploit the networks' capacity for "closeenough" or "near-match" solutions so that they will reach out and find the right data even when the user specifies "only some corrupted version" of the right item.

And the networks' self-programming ability could save us from ourselves. "Most people who use a computer make mistakes, type the wrong keys. Well, we could have a keyboard that simply remembers your corrections and

learns the patterns." Then when you hit the wrong key, "it would end up doing what you mean, not what you

The Contours of a Neural Net

ASHINGTON - Perhaps the

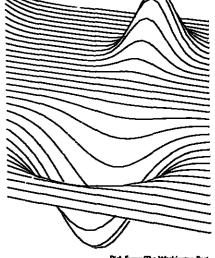
most fascinating aspect of neural networks is their natural propensity to take on the "shape" of a problem.

As data are fed into the system, each model neuron's net voltage changes constantly in response to input signals from other interconnected cells. This collective simultaneous modification

continues until the entire network reaches an electrical equilibrium. If that condition could be graphed in three dimensions, it would look like an alternating landscape of hills and valleys corresponding to the final resting state of

To picture this, imagine the network as a trampoline made up of interwoven straps. Let's say that each intersection of two straps is a neuron. Imagine a cord attached to each intersection. If the neuron's net resting state were plus-2 volts, the cord would be pulled upward until that intersection was 2 inches (about 5 centimeters) above the horizontal surface; if it were minus-3 volts, the cord would be pulled down 3 inches.

The final contours of the landscape will be determined by two factors: each neuron's operating instructions and the data it process But in every case, as John J. Hopfield and David Tank write in the journal Science, the "flow" of computation "results from always



going 'downhill' on an 'energy-terrain,' coming to the bottom of a local valley, and stopping. Because that route requires the minimum energy expenditure, the bottom of each valley "naturally" represents the best solution to a

Curt Suplee

Coming Soon, the Disposable PC

Continued from page 9

tel's 80386 microprocessor, which promises to boost microcomputer power into the minicom-puter range. Few computer companies can afford to ignore the 80386. "It's our belief that everyone in personal

computing needs to look at the 386 and build some kind of system around it," Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., said in Paris last Only a handful of companies have announced 80386-based products since Compan Computer Corp. of the United States launched

its Deskpro 386 personal computer in September 1986. Zenith Corp., Convergent Technologies Inc. and Corvus Systems Inc. are among the U.S. companies that have launched the pore powerful machines. Leanord SA, a French personal computer company, in February became the first Euro-

pean manufacturer to announce an 80386lased system. Apricot PLC, Research Machines Ltd., Coman Ltd. and Jarogate Ltd., all of Britzin, have announced similar products in Other manufacturers, such as Tandon

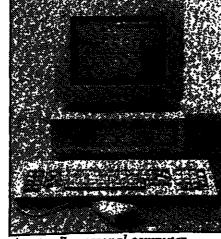
Chep. Kerox Corp., Wyse Technology, Oli-path and France's Bull SA, are expected to follow soon. Industry pundits predict that iBM will not unwrap a personal computer based on the new technology before the end of the year.

THILE Intel's new microprocessor can run available programs at about twice the speed of the fastest can rum available about twice the speed of the tance. machines on the market, however, will be harnessed only when available available available available. its full power will be harnessed only when software is developed that exploits all its capa-

Using the machine with current software is kind of like having a Ferrari in a Volks-wagen," said Stella Kelly, personal computer consultant at the U.S. market analyst Data-

What is the need of the end user for a 386type machine today?" asked Federico di Trapani, vice president for corporate marketing at

Olivetti. "Only to spend more money." Before software developers can get to work on applications for the new technology, operating systems for the 80386-based machines must become available. This is the software that controls such computer devices as the



Amstrad's personal computer.

screen, printer, memory disks and micro-

Although several companies have released operating systems for Intel's chip, an 80386-version of the MS-DOS operating system created for the IBM PC range by Microsoft is not

With the weight of IBM behind it, MS-DOS has become the industry standard. Mr. Gates, Microsoft's founder, has said that the U.S. company is preparing a new version called MS-DOS 5.0 that will be designed for the

80386 processor. "The key announcements relating to MS-DOS will be made in the next six months, and that will be a base the applications developers can start working with," said Mr. Gates.

Software developers, however, could take up to 18 months to prepare applications once the operating system is ready. Until then, sales of personal computers based on the new technology should remain modest.

y snound remain modest. We question the viability of the 386 as being a revenue generator for vendors for another year," said Simon Pearce, analyst at the outer year, said called consulting firm IDC Europa, a London-based unit of International Data Corp. While we're waiting for the 386 to become viable, everything is being terribly pressured at the bottom end," he added.

There, at the cheaper end of the product spectrum, a bloody battle is raging. In the United States, low-priced IBM-compatible machines, or clones, made in the Far East, are helping drive down prices. The Daewoo and Hyundai groups of South Korea have made and on their progress to enter their product. good on their promise to enter the U.S. market with cheap PC clones. Daewoo sold 50,000 machines in 1985 under

the brand name of its U.S. distributor, Leading Edge. Priced at \$1,495, the Leading Edge Model D costs roughly half the price of machines made by the better-known computer makers. The bottom of the U.S. personal computer market dropped out in mid-October last year with Hyundan's launch of a \$699 system sold through its U.S. distributor, Blue Chip Electronics. While some mail-order companies of-

fer clones in the United States for less than \$600, the weight of the Asian giant is certain to push prices even lower. The price war has been slower to explode in Europe. "IBM didn't lower PC prices in Europe as in the U.S.," said Scott Kelley, consultant in strategic planning at Bull. "Penetration of Southeast Asian micros was not as quick in

Europe as the U.S." According to Intelligent Electronics, 80 percent of the personal computers sold in Europe come from local plants. They estimate that Asian-made clones captured 6 percent of the European market in 1986.

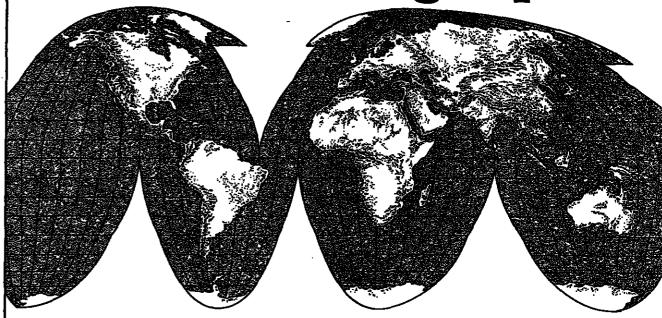
HE European price battle heated up in September, though, when Britain's Amstrad PLC launched an IBM-compatible personal computer range with prices starting at £399 (\$568). The Asian-made machine is "the most radical thing to happen" to the European personal-computer market, Mr. Pearce said

Price cutting is forcing all the national play-ers, such as Bull, Olivetti, L.M. Ericsson of Sweden, Siemens AG of West Germany and ICL of Britain, to revise their marketing strategies. By emphasizing a full range of products and services, they hope to fend off the lowpriced competition.

"I'm not saying there is no price pressure," said Mr. di Trapani of Olivetti, "but the more you use a PC as part of an offering, the less the price war may affect you."

AMIEL KORNEL is the European editor of Computerworld Communications Inc.

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A Reporter's Manual Bridges Laptop's Communication Gap

By Michael Richardson

INGAPORE - For journalists, computers conjure up an image of a brave new world; the reality is not always beguiling. For a foreign correspondent on assignment, so the manufacturers would have us believe, the lightweight portable computer, known in the trade as a laptop because you can balance it on your knees and work, is technical manna from heaven. No more reliance on grumpy telex operators on late-night duty, or scratchy phone lines that keep breaking as you try to dictate copy to a newsroom thousands, sometimes tens of thousands, of kilometers away.

Laptops are relatively easy to operate: relative, that is, to larger, more complex computers. Mine is a Tandy 200 and now that I have more or less, mastered all its essential word-processing functions, it is a delight to work with and has proven, over nine months of almost daily use, to be completely reliable.

I would never return to a portable typewriter. My machine is smaller than most lightweight typewriters, slips easily into a briefcase for plane travel and has a flip-up screen that will accommodate 16 lines of writing. The Tandy 200 runs for about eight hours on four long-life pencil batter-

Not every foreign correspondent reacts with my enthusiasm. Walter A Taylor, Singapore bureau chief for U.S. News & World Report, says he started learning how to use his Tandy 200 in July and still doesn't feel comfortable with it.

"The problem basically, is that I'm a Luddite," he said, "Six months ago, I was carrying an Olympia portable typewriter and it worked just fine." Mr. Taylor said it would be all right if he understood how to work all the essential functions of his Tandy, but he doesn't. "My kids grasp the system quickly." he added, "but I can't take them with me as consultants when I

Laptop manufacturers could help widen the circle of devotees if they produced succinct, simply written operating man-uals. The three brands most widely used by journalists are made by Tandy Corporation of the United States, NEC of Japan and Olivetti of Italy.

Y Tandy arrived with no less than five manuals. The "Basic Reference Guide" ran to 98 pages. U.S. users can get a 595-page paperback tome on the Tandy 200. It is subtitled: "A complete step-bystep learner's manual."

I abhor long instruction books and so, I suspect, do most other laptop users, at

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southeast Asia correspondent for the International Herald Tribune. learning seem so daunting.

My first laptop was an NEC 8201A, which was similar to the Tandy 200 except that its screen was about half the size. The operating manuals were excessively long and written in Japanese English. To preempt a journalists' revolt, the editorial manager of the newspaper in Australia for which I worked at the time boiled this technical verbiage down to about six pages of easy-to-understand instruction cover-

Writing a story is the most trouble-free aspect of laptop life. Getting it to where it is to be edited and published is frequently the frustrating part.

ing all important word-processing and transmission functions. Those functions, in both the NEC and Tandy software, are called respectively Text and Telcom.

The best guidance I received on how to work my Tandy was from several fellow journalists who had one. The problem, it seems, is that computer experts no longer speak a plain man's language. There is a big communication gap that frequently makes a "user-friendly" machine distinctly unfriendly.

Manufacturers should insist that their local distributors employ at least one staff member who can give straightforward instructions to beginners, rather than just dumping a new machine, ancillary equipment and operating manuals on a buyer, as so often happens.

Writing a story is the most trouble-free aspect of laptop life. Getting it to where it is to be edited and published is frequently the frustrating, and expensive, part.

The most reliable and cost-efficient method is to subscribe to a packet-switching network so that all you have to do is dial a local number to gain access to the

least to start with. They make the task of system in whatever country you happen to

The network will relay your story, appropriately coded, to its destination. The trouble is that so far no one network has anywhere near complete coverage of capital cities in the Asia-Pacific region. Multiple subscriptions increase the cost of the

For direct international communication, laptop users have to rely on several means. The Tandy 200 has an internal modem — an electronic engine built into its innards that transmits words over the phone line in the form of impulses.

Some laptops lack this facility. They can only transmit when linked to a phone via an external modem built into an acoustic coupler. Machines with an internal modem also have to be hooked up to the phone by a coupler, unless a jack is used. More about jacks later.

An essential precondition for successful use of a laptop for direct communication from the field to a computer-receiving unit at headquarters is access to an international direct-dial phone. But if the phone line is of poor quality or carries over very long distances, then a garbled or incomplete file is likely to be received at the other end.

That has been my persistently painful experience trying to reach the IHT in Paris from Manila. Repeated attempts to get a good connection rapidly inflate your hotel

IDD lines from hotel rooms are not mmune from operator interference. At the height of the turnult early last year in Manila that led to the overthrow of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Bruce Dover, Southeast Asian correspondent for the Melbourne Herald, recalls battling for two hours to get a successful phone connection to his head office to file a long feature.

He was finally transmitting when the hotel operator, hearing only the strange bleeps of outgoing electronic impulses and thinking that because there was no voice the line must be free, cut his link and put room service on the other end to ask whether he wanted milk with his coffee.

Cameron Forbes, Southeast Asian correspondent for The Age of Melbourne and the Sydney Morning Herald, encountered the mysteries of long-distance telecommunication on a recent trip to South Asia. Staying in one of the best hotels in New Delhi, he tried, after repeated failures us-

ing the direct-dial phone in his room, to get through to the receiving computer in Melbourne via the hotel switchboard. "I finished up operating an electronic switchboard," he said. "The direct-dial system worked perfectly, but the signal from my acoustic coupler just would not

Not long afterward, Mr. Forbes moved on to Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, where he expected communications to be worse than in India. "I don't know why," he said, "but I had no problem transmitting from there to Australia from my hotel room."



One of the main complaints of foreign correspondents using laptops in the Asia-Pacific region is that the shapes of phone mouthpieces and earpieces vary from country to country and from hotel to hotel. Some are round, some square and some oblong.

Manufacturers of accoustic couplers appear blithely unaware of this problem. Most couplers were designed for use in the United States and Japan, where phone mouthpieces and earpieces are round.

In many hotels in Southeast Asia, phone handsets with square or oblong appendages are in vogue. Unfortunately, as the old saying goes, you can't fit a square peg into a round hole. Without a snug connection to the phone, an acoustic coupler is no use at all and transmission isn't possible.

ACKS offer the promise of bypassing accoustic couplers by plugging the computer directly into the phone line. Unfortunately, in Southeast Asia the same problem crops up with jacks as with couplers. Phone plugs vary from country to country.

Most foreign correspondents carry with them small printers so that if all else fails, as it often does when they are away from home base, they can print out from the memory bank of their computer and transmit the story or message through a hotel telex or telefax machine.

Mr. Dover, who has displayed more technical knowhow and ingenuity than any other colleague I know, uses his NEC acoustic coupler to make routinely successful transmissions from his hotel room in the capitals of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, as well as his home base in Singapore.

He sometimes takes square and oblong hotel room phones apart and connects the wires to his acoustic coupler. In Bangkok recently, an agitated room maid reported to the hotel manager that she had seen Mr. Dover's phone in pieces. "I was in the middle of making my preparations," he recalled, "when the manager came up. I had to explain what I was doing and give an assurance that I could put everything back together again so that it worked properly

In one hotel in Manila, Mr. Dover found that, while the direct-dial phone in his room was square, the phone beside the lavatory was round but had no dialing mechanism. So he would call up Melbourne from the bedroom and transmit from the toilet.

Perhaps the worst fate that can befall a hapless laptop user is to press a recessed switch or button marked "memory power" on the backside of the computer. Do that, and you wipe out everything in the computer software system and the memory.

Someone touched the untouchable on a Tandy 100 belonging to Cheryl Debes, Singapore-based correspondent for Business Week magazine. "I don't know who did it," she said ruefully. "It certainly wasn't me. We had to return it to the manufacturers in the U.S. to have the

Friendly Mouse Gives New Face To Interfacing

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AN JOSE, California - To get an idea of how friendly most personal computers are, consider that the term used to describe how people communicate with them is "interface." In the beginning, the act of interfacing with a computer was as mechanical as the term. Once a user figured out how to turn on the system, no small feat itself, a go-ahead symbol appeared, if you were lucky. On some computers, the screen was blank except for a blinking box. It was up to the human at the keyboard to respond with specific, often complicated, commands to start a software program.

The engineers who designed computers and software had good reasons for such sparse interfaces: To be useful, the earliest personal --computers needed to direct all of their computing power to computing, not communicating with whoever was at the keyboard.

In 1984, the Apple Macintosh turned that concept inside out. Its interface was so friendly and helpful that people who had never seen a computer could be hard at work on a Macintosh within a few-minutes of turning it on. What made it so friendly was that, for the first time on a popular computer, the interface was graphics-based rather than text-based.

If you wanted to run a drawing program on the Mac, all you had to. do was point at the icon that looked like a paint can, click on a mouse, or control mechanism, and go. If you wanted to get rid of a file, you pointed at it on the screen with a mouse, and dragged it into the trash can icon. In addition to a new type of interface, the Macintosh's mouse was a new twist, too. Rather than communicate solely through the keyboard, Mac users directed the cursor with the mouse, pulling down boxes and menus of commands, pointing to their choice and clicking a button. They didn't have to learn esoteric computer. languages or commands to get work done.

Like all good ideas, the graphics-based interface quickly spread.

Atari uses a similar interface, but in color, on its ST computers.

Commodore's Amiga comes with a color, graphics-based Work-bench. Even software for the IBM PC is going graphic.

It took time for the use of graphics to develop for technological as well as sociological reasons. Before Macintosh was introduced, graphics were used primarily for games. The IBM PC could not even

generate graphics on its screen when it was introduced in 1981. Only when Lotus Development released its 1-2-3 financial spreadsheet that drew graphs did the industry begin to realize that some information is best expressed visually.

The first company to sell a graphics board (it went inside the PC) was Hercules, a name now synonymous with high resolution graphics. Soon, all sorts of business programs began to require a graphics board for full use. Then IBM opened new possibilities when it came out with a color monitor and plug-in color board for the PC, called the color graphics adapter (CGA), which displays images at a resolution of 320 pixels by 200 pixels. Pixels are individual dots on a

Games companies took immediate advantage. Business programs followed. But the CDA board was not well-suited for text-intensive programs like work processors because it had poor on-screen resolution. To solve the resolution problem, IBM introduced the enhanced graphics adapter (EGA), which generates both high-quality text and graphics at 640 pixels by 350 pixels.

Although they are the most popular computers in businesses, the IBM PC, XT and AT (and copies made by scores of other companies) still have a long way to go before they equal the clarity and ease of use of the Macintosh, Amiga or Atan ST.

Two companies doing the most to encourage more PC graphics are Microsoft, through its windows interface, and Digital Research Inc., through its graphics any companies of CENAN Rock become

through its graphics environment manager (GEM). Both borrow heavily from the Macintosh. Apple, in fact, filed a lawsuit against. Digital because GEM looks so much like the Mac. The two compames settled out of court with Digital agreeing to let Apple have final say on the appearance of GEM.

Sandra R. Reed

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'Add-ons' Put Zip in the System

By Margaret Coffey

ONDON - No matter what kind of personal computer you buy, from the most basic home model to the most advanced business machine, a host of companies are anxious to sell you products

to "enhance" it in some way.

These can range from something as sophisticated as a board that costs more than \$1,000 to inset into your computer to make it operate at three times its original speed, to a \$20 joystick to improve your score in your favorite computer game. All provide something that the computer manufacturer did not include as standard. Most try to capitalize on the fact that once you get a taste of the benefits that tech-

nology can bring, you want more. The market for such add-on products has grown at much the same rate as the market for personal computers.

"When you first buy a personal computer, it seems fast enough," said Simon Shute, sales director of Microway Europe, a company that has been specializing in add-ons for four years. "After a while, it seems slower and slower."

It is at this point that you may find yourself a potential customer for the kinds of products that Microway, and companies like it, sell. If you are a heavy user of spreadsheets, for in-stance, you might want a co-processor, a chip that fits into a socket in your PC and takes over mathematical tasks. Such chips cost from \$200 to \$400 and claim to significantly speed up jobs

that involve many calculations.

If you want to increase the rate of all sorts of tasks, you might have to go further and purchase a "go faster" or "accelerator" board.

You would choose one with a more powerful

central processing unit than exists in your own PC, and when slotted into the machine, it would basically replace the original.

These devices are not cheap, at about \$1,000, but the companies that sell them claim that adding one to a basic IBM PC can give it the power of an IBM PC AT - a much faster and more expensive computer — at a fraction of what it would cost to replace the entire ma-

The vast majority of add-ons sold in the business market are designed to be used on IBM PCs or close compatibles that use the same software. This is partly because IBM dominates the market for personal computers. But it is also because the original PC was a fairly limited machine. As software became more powerful, it needed more memory to work than the PC provided.

That left an opening for companies like Qubic to set up in the United States and Europe and sell products such as extra memory and hard disks that stored more information than the ones IBM sold.

"If we provide more than IBM, we want it to cost about the same," said Roger Harvey, a director of Qubie in London. "If we provide the same, we sell it at half the price."

The fact that the PC had a limited number of slots into which you could plug these sorts of products gave rise to multifunction boards. These devices combine a number of basic functions such as extra memory and connections for printers and communications devices, so that you can make the most of the slots you

Most of the companies making peripheral devices try to capitalize on the fact that, once you get a taste of the benefits that technology can bring, you want more.

build more slots into PCs. The add-on market will diminish as IBM's market share diminishes, because compatibles include things in their machines that IBM doesn't," said Mr. Harvey.

All of these products are designed to allow your PC to work more efficiently. Other addons are intended to broaden its capabilities. Many of the add-on boards sold in Britain last year, for instance, were designed to allow the use of graphics software on PCI, according to Context, a London-based market research

Because the IBM PC does not offer graphics as a standard feature, you must buy a graphics board to use software that draws tables and charts. A basic graphics board costs about \$100. If you want sophisticated, high-quality graphics, you will need something called an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA), a device likely to cost about \$500.

IBM supplies such boards, but other manufacturers claim to offer products that do more

"Up to a year ago we were known for our multifunction board," said Gerry Toms, Euro-

pean marketing services manager for Interquadram, the company that claims to be the largest European supplier of PC enhancements. "Now the emphasis has shifted to things like EGA

boards and communications."

The wide availability of information services that you can call up with personal computers has caused a boom in the demand for communications devices in the United States. Now that on-line information services are becoming more popular in Europe, there is a growing market for products such as modems, which allow PCs to send and receive information over

telephone lines.

"People are just now coming to the realization that there is a lot they can do to take the PC from a stand-alone system to something that communicates," said Ken McClellan, commercial director of Hayes, the company whose modem has become the standard in the United States.

- MARGARET COFFEY, a London-based journalist, specializes in computers and technology.



These are not as popular now as they once were because manufacturers have begun to The latest in Hayes moderns, the standard in the United States.

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Universities Grapple With 'New Medium'

The advent of computers and related technologies has reawakened old anxieties on campuses.

By Edward B. Fiske

EW YORK - The encounter between education and new technologies has always been a rocky one. Socrates, who lived during the waning days of the Oral Tradition, was opposed to writing, mainly because it undermined the "art of dialectic" and weakened students' memones. In the 15th century, scholars greeted the invention of printing primarily as a threat to their own authority.

"It was not until the end of the 18th century," noted Patrick Suppees, a professor of philosophy at Stanford University, that textbooks replaced lectures as the norm for teaching in schools.

The advent of computers and related technical all of these old

nologies has now reawakened all of these old anxieties on American college campuses. They have posed problems ranging from how to pay for vast amounts of hardware to what it means to be an "educated person" in a technological age. Faculty members and administrators readily concede they have only begun to come to terms with the educational, economic and other consequences of what everyone concedes could end up revolutionizing the academic

"We are not dealing with a new machine," said Richard Cyert, the president of Carnegie-Mellon University, an acknowledged leader in the field. "We are dealing with a new medium."

Computers have become a familiar, even routine, sight on American college campuses. Not long ago, Richard C. Ferguson, the associate provost at Yale University, stood in a windowless room crammed with rows of computer terminals. The room, open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, was only one of several set up by Yale in the last few years for use by

"Five years ago, computers were used basically by scientists and quantitative social scientists," he commented. "Now, it's fair to say that the computer is a general purpose tool for just about anyone."

The most common use, of course, is for word. processing, and professors say that the ease of making revisions has permitted them to require more rewriting - and thus better work.

"Before, when you had a paper to write, you had to do a draft, cut and paste or cross out and scribble between the lines, then type it all over again," said Patrick Melnick, an economics major. "With a computer you can refine your paper down to the smallest details without all that effort."

Research has also begun to show another, perhaps predictable, consequence of this new "easy writing": Papers are longer.

Students have begun typing notes into computers and, by using key words to cross-reference and assemble information, this helps them cram for tests. Some students even take small portable computers into class for notetaking. Inevitably, computers have become the latest status symbol.

For college administrators, the advent of

computers poses a series of problems, begin-ning with the economic problem of paying for what in effect represents a major recapitaliza-tion of the academic enterprise.

The emerging rule of thumb seems to be that colleges in the future will have to spend as much to maintain their computing facilities as they now do to operate libraries and that students will have to spend as much on computers as they now do on books.

Edward A. Friedman, vice president for academic affairs at Stevens Institute of Technology, calculated that library budgets typically consume about 6 percent of a college's operating budget and that computer expenses will eventually stabilize at 5 percent to 10 percent. Students now spend about \$250 a semester for books," he continued. "Over eight semesters, that's what it will cost for a computer."

Then there are the technological problems, such as how to "wire" a campus to promote the maximum communication between students, faculty and outside sources of information.

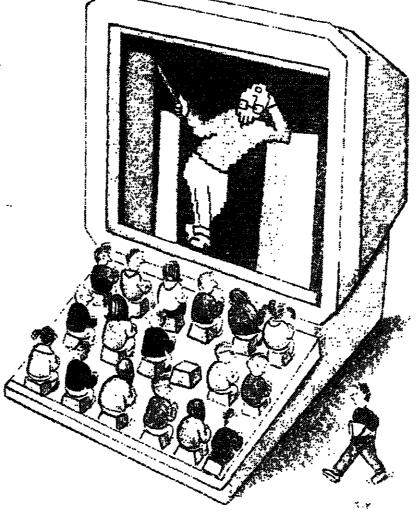
The early hope was that everyone on campus would be linked by electronic networks. Students would have inexpensive personal computers in their dorms, which meant that they could submit term papers electronically to the compatible machine in the professor's office or link up to some huge data base that brought instant answers to questions by satellite.

The technical problems of "networking"

computers of various types, however, have proved to be more complicated than some experts expected, causing budget-minded administrators to think several times before investing in any current system.

"The technology is still moving so fast that many schools are worried they won't spend their resources wisely," said Violet I. Meek of the Council of Independent Colleges.

Three years ago, many educators hoped that Project Athena, a \$50 million effort to wire the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would provide the model for smaller institutions. It, too, has run into "compatibility" problems. rooted in the fact that even computers from the same manufacturer sometimes have varying



communications protocols that prevent them from exchanging data.

Perhaps most intriguing, though, are the pedagogical issues being raised by the comput-

Everyone agrees that computers have enormous potential for teaching and learning, largely because of their capacity for modeling, simulating and increasing the sophistication of the problems with which students can deal.

In economics, this means tying assignments into up-to-the-minute economic data, not the simplified guns and butter questions of old. In physics, it means interesting problems involvng the motion of spacecraft, not simple exercises that have been trimmed down to match students' limited mathematical abilities.

For example, Robert Huke, a professor of geography at Dartmouth College, wrote a proam simulating the problems of a rice farmer in the Philippines for his course on the "geography of food and hunger." Students use a computer to manipulate 26 different variables, such as the kind of seed and the weather, that influence the yield, price and so forth. To keep things interesting, midway through the exercise they must revise their planning to take account of a new land reform policy.

Some academics have also begun to consider how the new technology affects what it means to be an "educated person." It is one thing to know how to use a computer, they say; it is onite another to understand the values.

thought processes and social consequences of a "technological society."

At Syracuse University, students must now take a series of three courses in which they study one of the natural sciences and then examine ways that technology is affecting it. such as the impact of bio-engineering on biolo-

At the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the department of technology and society in the engineering school offers nine courses a year designed to show students how engineers think, and three-quarters of undergraduates take at least one of them.

The advent of computers has also put engineering, the discipline that lies behind the production of technology, into a new academic light. Some educators suggest that engineering could, like majors ranging from literature to sociology, become the basis for a regular liber-

Joseph F. Traub of Columbia University's computer science department said that this makes sense if one accepts the definition of a liberal art as an area of study that "belos us gain access to a rich culture, teaches modes of thinking and of analysis applicable to other domains of knowledge, helps us to perceive ourselves as humans in a new way, and under-stand and appreciate our world."

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

Software Gets Low Marks As the 'Turtle' Revolution Fails to Develop in Schools

By Richard Sharpe

ONDON — Computing in secondary education in the industrialized world has entered a period of hard work and broken dreams. With hopes for a widespread use of computers in the schools dashed in recent years, their use is now determined more by the professional expertise of those in the classroom than by those preparing the software in the computer laboratory.

Secondary school students are more likely to use their school's computers to run a particular educational package than as a general educational tool. The familiar picture of a group of students learning mathematical concepts by programming the computer-controlled "turtle" is fading.

In the early 1980s, a concerted effort was made to introduce computers into the schools in the hope of bringing about widespread cur-riculum changes. Most secondary schools in the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for example, now have personal computers. However, the expectation of widespread changes has given way to the sober realization that professional and meticulous software for education applications must be written.

Perhaps the best-known hope for using computers in schools was that expressed by Seymour Papert of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1979, he bemoaned the fact that "we think of computers as helping schools in their task of teaching an existing curriculum in classrooms instead of confronting the fact that the computer puts the very idea of school into question." His major tool for changing the traditional nature of computer education was the Logo programming language.
Logo was adopted with enthusiasm in many

countries, but today it is seen as diverting from the main business of educational computing. Alfred Bork, professor of information and computer science at the University of California, Irvine, said: "Logo was too much of a cult.

Some people were extremely enthusiastic about it, but only a very small group of people can handle it well." Logo is probably best-known because of its turtle, the animal that children can program to

move on the VDT screen. "Turtle geometry is only a small fraction of Logo, added after Logo was written," Mr. Bork

Instead of the grand design of Logo, com-puters in secondary schools are providing limited assistance in four main areas: in teaching computer programming computer literacy, cognitive skills and in learning a particular discipline. In each of these areas, however, the lack of suitable software is holding up progress, Mr. Bork and other educators say. The question bedeviling their growth is: Who should write the software?

In the early 1980s, many governments invested in personal computers for their schools. France and Britain, for example, aimed to put

a microcomputer in every school through state funding. As a general tool for secondary education, most of these programs fell by the way-side unless pushed by enthusiastic teachers. In many cases, the computers reinforced the divisions between schools financially equipped to offer extra services to their students and those that were not. In addition, the computers were frequently monopolized by boys, reinforcing sexual divisions.

Diana Laurillard, an educational researcher at the Open University in Britain, said that she has been terribly disappointed with the application of computers in secondary education. "How could it possibly be impressive at this

Computers often reinforced divisions between rich and poor schools, and the machines were frequently monopolized by boys.

stage given the poor support it is getting from governments? You can not distribute the skills of writing good educational software easily. The only way is to have a group of professionals devoting their lives to writing good software." she said. She cited the work of the Educational Technology Center at Irvine, California, as one of the few encouraging signs that

something was being done.

The Irvine center has written a program that teaches scientific reasoning. It is being marketed by IBM. Another private sponsor is paying for the development of a mathematics program that takes a student through pre-calculus.

Other centers in OECD countries are developing programs on additional subjects. Many, however, are limited in scope and application to the educational system in which they were authored. The state funds to pay for these programs are also scarce.

RICHARD SHARPE, a writer based in London, specializes in the information technology

Game System Wins Fans in Japan

By Nancy Beth Jackson

YOTO, Japan — Personal computers have been slow to catch on in this country where a complicated writing system has resisted even a manual typewriter, but today one out of every four homes, or about nine million households, has a Family Computer, an eight-bit system whose applications are only beginning to be

Nearly half a million units are produced monthly by Nintendo Co. Ltd. Last February, the company expanded the Family Computer's memory, market potential and versatility by introducing an optional disk drive and RAM adapter for the original ROM cartridge model. An export program has begun for North America, Europe and Australia. In Japan, the Family Computer is making headlines as "the world's best-selling computer." But Nintendo executives seem almost em-

barrassed to call their keyboardless product a computer. Unlike Fujitsu, Hitachi and NEC, major players in the Japanese computer industry. Nintendo is no technological giant. Nearly 100 years ago in this ancient city known more or its temples and tea ceremonies than microchips, the great-grandfather of the present Nintendo president began printing hanafuda.

traditional Japanese playing cards.
"We get closer and closer to the computer business, but our business is entertainment," said Philip H. Saito, international sales adviser. Today, Nintendo produces nearly 70 percent of Japan's playing cards, but cards make

up only 3 percent of company revenues. Nearly 95 percent is tied to the Family Computer and In the 1970s. Nintendo moved into optorelated products. electronics in toys and image project systems for amusement arcades. It introduced microprocessors in video game systems. With Mitsu-

bishi Electric, it developed a video game system using an electronic video recording (EVR) system and also home-use video games. But what got the company going was the

Invader, "Mr. Saito said. "Space Invader," a tabletop, coin-operated video game using microcomputers, was a runaway success in Japanese game parlors in the its video arcade games "Donkey Kong" and "Popeye" and began marketing a hand-held game called "Game and Watch." which sold nearly 40 million worldwide. Nintendo still nearly 40 million worldwide. makes arcade games and the hand-held electronic games but only for export.

"Donkey Kong" introduced a funny little fellow whose main aim in a plague-filled life was to rescue a beautiful princess from an almost impenetrable eastle. That was the beautiful princess almost impenetrable castle. ginning of "Super Mario," who unlike "Pac-Man" was obviously a human character. He was the kind of fellow you wanted to take home with you, so Nintendo decided to give video game players that opportunity.

Three years ago Nintendo launched the Family Computer, or Famicom, with its proprietary 8-bit CPU (central processing unit) and PPU (picture processing unit) manufac-tured by Ricoh. In the first six months, it sold 440,000 units; in the first two years, 3.7 milians bare to the second se tion; by the end of last September, 8.8 million. The Family Computer was promoted initially as a fast and colorful home video game machine, plugged into a socket and a television

Stockbrokers have inquired about using Nintendo's Family Computer.

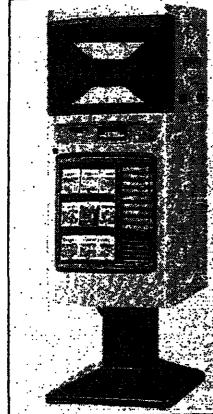
set and manipulated by buttons rather than a keyboard or joystick. Selling for 14,800 year (under \$100), the machine was targeted for As sales figures may indicate, the Family sales to the 5th-to-9th-grade age group, according to Nintendo executives.

We had to get the hardware into the homes first, but the Family Computer can be used for other purposes besides games," said Hiroshi Imanishi, manager of the Nintendo General Affairs Department. "We feel that because the handling of our equipment is much simpler than the normal computer, companies may start using our system for internal office com-

Nintendo has received inquiries from the telephone company and stockbrokers about using the Family Computer to transmit information. Early this year, the company planned to introduce an experimental disk-fax device to link Family Computer owners into a facsimile system. The company's 20-year-old research and development section is investigating addon printer and monitor possibilities.

One of the company's strengths has been its rigid control of software. Of nearly 150 cartridge games available, only about 40 are made by the company, but the rest are licensed only after Nintendo quality check. "In the U.S., literally anyone can make a

game, but a bad game gives a machine a bad



A Nintendo game vending machine.

Computer is no longer just a kid's toy. Adults are buying the machine for their own amusement. One Tokyo broadcasting executive and his wife, both in their 50s, bought the cartridge model last July to see what everyone was rav-ing about. They also wanted to play Super Mario I, which was available in cartridge.

Then they bought the disk system, because "Super Mario II" was only available on diskette. Since then, they have invested in three Family Computer strategy books and nine games. The executive is trying to get his 76-year-old mother to play. He thinks it would keep her mind sharp and be good therapy for

More than four million "Super Mario" mes had been sold by last summer. A monthmagazine, movie negotiations, the combination strategy-comic strip books and a slew of licensed Mario items, such as rubber boots, sunglasses, dolls, shirts and caps, have fol-

A year ago, Nintendo introduced a new disk drive, which increased the memory capacity and allows players to store uncompleted games for later play. It also allows for more complicated games, including math and science edu-cational programs. Diskette games are half the price of the cartridges and offer the option of having new games written over the original for 500 yan (about \$3.30) at vending machines located in department stores and other retail

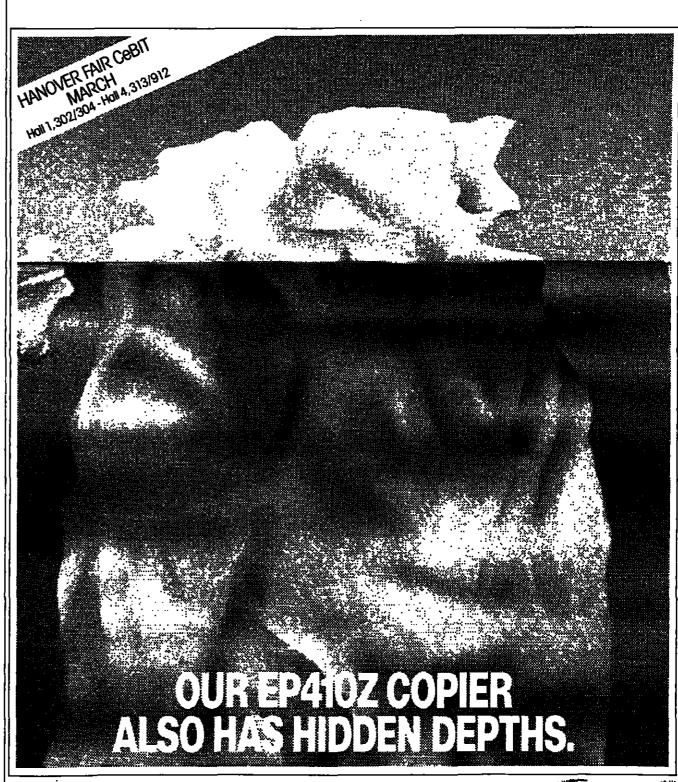
Nintendo began exporting the Family Com-puter to the United States a year ago and soon had passed the half-million sales mark. The company projects sales of one million by the end of the year. The U.S. version, made in Kyoto but distributed out of Nintendo's subsidiary near Seattle, is the cartridge generation. North American players will have a choice of 17 games, but Nintendo may license American software manufacturers to develop games under the same tight controls it exercises domestically, Mr. Saito said.

The Family Computer was scheduled to de-but in Australia, West Germany and Italy early

The combination of vivid graphics, including a "scrolling" feature that allows the background to move horizontally; high-speed action; control over software; and an almost foolproof system against copying programs illegally makes the Nintendo executives think they have a competitive edge internationally. They talk of selling another eight million family Computers worldwide. Most Japanese computer companies these days are making models that are IBM PC compatible. Not Nintendo. "With us, it has to be Family Computer

NANCY BETH JACKSON is a journalist

compatible," Mr. Saito said.



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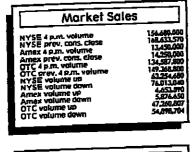
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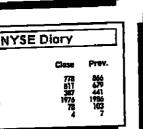
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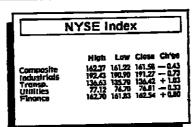
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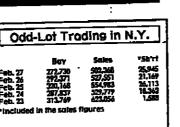
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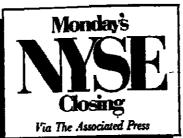
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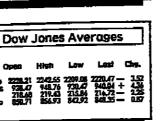












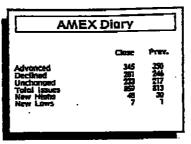
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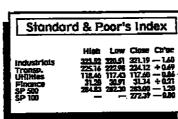
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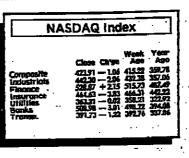
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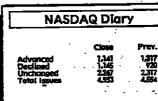
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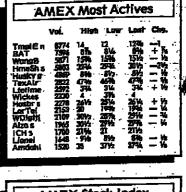


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PRESIDENT RATE LA

AMEX Stock Index

N.Y. Stocks Close Slightly Lower

change finished narrowly lower in moderate America went out on strike against the compatrading Monday after late selling erased modest nies Monday morning.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.52 to 2.220.47. One hour before the close, the Dow was up 0.56 point. Losers outpaced gainers 805-785 among the 1,963 issues traded. Volume amounted to about 156.7 million

compared with 142.8 million Friday. Traders said that a combination of profittaking, slightly weaker bond prices and futureslinked sell programs erased an early gain, but buyers entered the market again at midday and offset losses. The market held narrow gains through most of the afternoon until late selling erased even those modest profits.

"It was a know-nothing day and a do-nothing day," said Peter Furniss, an equities trader at that its ruling council had decided to close the smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "With the trading floor for stocks and government bonds, market at these high levels, the investor and the known as gilts, because most of the business is decision-maker want to sit back and see what

direction the market's going to take."
Prices ended mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The price of an average share was unchanged. Advances led Dwindling activity on the exchange floor re average share was unchanged. Advances led declines 343-273 among the 849 issues traded. Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling ¼ to 12%. AT&T followed, easing ¼ to 22%, and Union Electric

Co. was third, rising 1/2 to 29. Viacom climbed 2% to 501/2 after getting two weetened takeover bids from rival suitors.

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Vinited Press International

CBS fell 3¼ to 157¼ and Capital Cities ABC

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exdropped 2½ to 329½. The Writers Guild of

American Express advanced 21/4 to 761/4. It said Sunday it is discussing options that might include the sale of its Shearson Lehman Broth-

ers brokerage unit. Among blue chips, IBM fell 1 to 138½, Eastman Kodak dropped 1½ to 75½, General Electric (ex-dividend) rose % to 103½, General Motors rose % to 74% and Xerox fell 1% to 70%.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. rose 1 to 521/4. Sears

said Monday it would restructure its distribu-

tion operations, closing centers in five cities. ■ London Floor to Limit Trading

The London Stock Exchange said Monday now done between brokers' offices, Reuters reported from London.

A floor for traded options will be retained, it

flects the introduction of a new dealing system, known as SEAQ, which was part of the restructuring of the market last October, known as

Big Bang."
Since then, brokers and market-makers have been dealing on the basis of competing share

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Interest Rates, Liquidity Send Tokyo Index Soaring

By CHARLES SHERMAN International Herald Tribine

TOKYO — Investors here hardly blinked at the vague pronouncements of the six leading industrialized countries. tries in an ongoing rush to plow money into Japanese stocks. Declining interest rates brought on by another discount rate cut by the Bank of Japan, the fifth in 13 months, sent the Nikker stock average Monday to 20,933, the third record

close in the past four trading days.

The index has moved up 5,000 points in four months, Volume is running well over a billion shares a day, up from an average of

"There's no place

go," an analyst

else for the money to

Market analysts, whether looking at the near, medium or long term, express almost limitless enthusiasm for the Tokyo market. Yet no one expects a stellar performance from Japan's economy with its export engine choking on the sharply

Accordingly, shares of ex-port-oriented companies, primarily electronics companies

and automakers, have been left behind, but experts say strong

fundamentals underpin the market.

Christopher M. Mitchinson, who heads Japanese equities research for Salomon Brothers, said that under current conditions Japanese stocks have nowhere to go but up. Low interest rates and the overwhelming liquidity resulting from the country's large trade surpluses are driving the market, he said. Other than into stocks, "there's no place else for the money to go."

Because of low interest rates, the Japanese are beginning to move their savings out of bank accounts in search of higher returns. Much of the money is flowing into equities, brokers say. Foreign investors, meanwhile, have been net sellers of shares for the past six months.

Although Japan's central bank governor, Satoshi Sumita, said

the latest rate cut, ordered Feb. 23, is the last, talk in the market is persistent that Japan will see another trim, of perhaps 0.25 percentage points, by summer. The discount rate now stands at an historic low of 2.5 percent.

HE PARIS meeting of six industrialized nations resulted in what analysts see as an ill-defined commitment by Japan and West Germany to expand their economies in exchange for U.S. help in checking the fall of the dollar. The gathering, on Feb. 21-22, also grouped Britain, Canada, France and the United States.

What happens to the dollar will have a strong influence on Japan's stock market. If it resumes its slide, analysts believe Japanese institutional investors will pour yet more assets into domestic stocks, shying away from investment in dollar-denominated securities to avoid losses on the exchange market. "We learned our lesson last year," said an investment manager for a top insurance company.

Analysts in Tokyo concede that the Paris meeting offered some stability on foreign exchange markets in the short term. Still, not only do they expect the market to test the dollar for weakness, but they are skeptical Japan will find the political will to abandon its austerity policy to spur the economy.

"There's a lot of talk, but no real move toward expanding."

said one securities dealer.

William P. Sterling, senior economist in Tokyo for Merrill Lynch, is persuaded that Japan will stick with its long-term commitment to tight budgets. "They started their own Gramm-Rudman process four years ago and now the U.S. is telling them to give it up," he said. Gramm-Rudman refers to U.S. budgetbalancing legislation.

The consensus is that whether Japan reflates or not, the stock See TOKYO, Page 19

Apple Unveils 2 Units

New Computers Aimed at IBM

The Associated Presi

LOS ANGELES -- Apple Computer Inc. introduced Monday two more-powerful Macintosh personal computers designed for the office market

now dominated by International Business Machines Corp.

"The big message is that the beginning of the second generation of the personal computer industry has begun," said Apple's chairman, John A. Sculley.

The new machines, the Mac-intosh SE and Macintosh II, will work faster than older models, but the new computers are so powerful that software developers have yet to deliver programs to fully tap their po-

IBM and Compaq Computer Corp. are expected to launch their new generation of computers in coming months.
The new Macintosh ma-

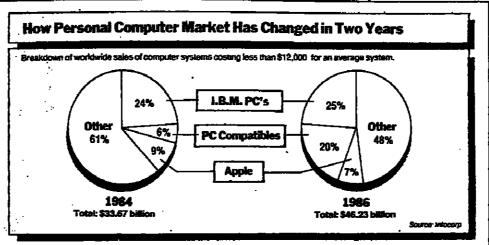
chines were developed under the guidance of Jean-Louis Gassee, a Frenchman who two years ago took over the Macintosh team co-founded by Steven P. Jobs, Apple's co-founder who left after strategy disagree-ments with Mr. Sculley. Mr. Gassée incorporated

changes to attract corporate computer buyers who complained there weren't enough 'slots" to open the machines to add-on devices. In response, the Macintosh II has six slots. The Macintosh SE is already

in mass production and was available in stores Monday. Of the two new machines, it is expected to have the greater effect on the company's finances this fiscal year, which ends in Sep-

The computer company, based in Cupertino, California,

See APPLE, Page 19





John A. Sculley, chairman of Apple Computer.

The Next Step I.R.M PC (1981), PC XT (1983) Intel 8088; 16-bit 4.77 megahentz* Intel 90286: 16-bit 6 megahertz PC AT (1984) Next generation (April introduct Motorola 68000; 32-bit 8 megahertz Motorola 68020; 32-bit Next generation** (March introduction

Glitch in the Computer Revolution

Powerful Desktop Machines Limited By Software Gap

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service PHOENIX, Arizona - The personal computer industry has been bracing for the arrival of the new generation of desktop machines whose power and ease of use, some predict, will again transform the

way people and companies handle information.

But that transformation, it is becoming clear, may happen far more slowly than many would wish. The gap between the availability of state-ofthe-art personal computer hardware and the development of the software that makes it tick is rapidly idening, and it now appears that the new wonders from competitors Apple Computer Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. will be on the market for some time before their powers can be fully exploited.

The introduction of the new hardware began Monday, when Apple unveiled a line of Macintosh computers aimed chiefly at the office market. And before the end of April, IBM is expected to show the design that will take it into the 1990s, based on the enormously powerful Intel 80386 microproces-

sor, a tiny silicon chip that rivals the power of minicomputers and small mainframe machines. But it will be some time, Apple executives concede, before the applications software that takes full advantage of the graphics and speed of its new

computers will be available. And now it appears that delivery of the Microsoft Corp. operating system for IBM's new machine may take up to two years — meaning that early buyers will effectively be running a jet engine on propeller-plane fuel. "I realistically think that we are looking at 1990

before there is any significant value from the 386 systems," said Mitchell D. Kapor, the founder of Lotus Development Corp., who left the successful software company last year to pursue his own software projects. That's what it is going to take to get the applications that will make a difference." Mr. Kapor's comments came at the 10th annual Personal Computer Forum, three days of deal-

See GLITCH, Page 19

making, second-guessing and thinly veiled intelli-gence-gathering that most companies in the indus-

OECD Says Paris Has Little Room To Spur Growth

International Herald Tribune PARIS - The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday that the French government had "little scope" for stimulating economic growth without provoking a new round of inflation.

The report, coinciding with gloomy assessments by French susiness groups, also predicted that the nation's gross domestic product would remain unchanged this year from last year's rate of 2.1 percent, despite economic reforms and a

drop in inflation rates. GDP measures a country's output of goods and services, exclud-

ing foreign income.
The OECD analysis was seen as a further sign that France will have a difficult time in lowering its high unemployment rate, which is expected to be a major issue in next year's presidential elections.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, acknowledging the deteriosaid Thursday that GDP this year would rise by only "somewhat more" than 2 percent from last year, compared to earlier projections of 2.8 percent growth.

Growth at such rates would be too sluggish to reduce unemployment, the OECD said.

It estimated that the unemployment rate would reach a record 11.5 percent by the middle of next year, up from 10.6 percent. There has been speculation in Paris that Prime Minister Jacques

Chirac may be forced to stimulate growth in demand by this fall, possibly through accelerated tax cuts or increased government spending. Referring to such speculation, the OECD said, "Unless competi-

tiveness has improved sufficiently ... the authorities will continue to have little scope for macroeconomic policy maneuver."

The report recommended that \$3.8 billion. France continue to pursue restrictive fiscal policies. In particular, the agency said, it should reduce its budget deficit and tighten spending on the social security system.

the danger of renewed inflation. He said Thursday that inflation this year would rise by about 2.5 percent, not the 2 percent projected previously. But he said that restrictive fiscal policies would be contin-

The French employers association warned recently that France was facing a threat of higher prices caused by rising imports and the government's determination to de-

Consumer prices for industrial goods and private services are al-

ready rising swiftly.

The OECD, describing the price increases as a reflection of "necessary profit rebuilding" by business, urged the conservative Chirac government to continue resisting union demands for higher wages.

Leaders of large national unions. expressing fears about workers' purchasing power, have renewed demands for indexation clauses in future pay contracts, a practice ended by the previous Socialist government, amid forecasts that inflation this year may rise by up to 3

The OECD report describes the performance of French business as still poor, particularly in industry, as evidenced by the steep deterioration of foreign trade in industrial goods and persistent high unemployment."

The agency's report, like reports on other members of the 24-nation OECD, is a "negotiated document," meaning that it reflects the thinking both of the agency's Parisbased secretariat and of the French government, an OECD spokesman

Describing France's foreign trade position as "precarious," OECD estimated that the surplus in the current account, a broad measure of trade performance, would shrink to \$3.6 billion from

France's share of exports in the OECD area has "progressively de-clined, both in volume and in current prices," and may continue to fall, the report said.

The OECD urged the government to continue reducing the role of the public sector, modernizing the financial system, lifting price and foreign exchange controls, and making the labor market more flextrading was affirmed by the U.S.

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Markets Closed

Markets were closed Monday for holidays in Australia, Brazil, Luxembourg, Panama and Greece. In West Germany, banks and the Desseldorf stock exchange were closed.

Insider-Trading Probes Are Raising a Question: Just What Is It?

By John Mechan

government's investigation into in-strategies. sider trading has shed light on the dubious practices of some Wall Street professionals, it also has rekindled debate about the ambiguities of the rules that prohibit such

Lawyers, regulators and leaders in the securities industry have quarreled in the past over these legal points. But this time the debate is growing in intensity as federal prosecutors, emboldened by a string of successes, dig deeper into the deal-making methods of invest-

The outcome could not only influence the course of the government's investigations but also havessions in many major non-U.S. markets, where regulatory authorities are placing greater emphasis on rooting out abuses.

On the face of it, the rules do not appear fuzzy. Anyone who uses nonpublic information to buy or firms contend that this simple definition is inadequate to deal with the growing complexities and competitive drive in the marketplace.

outcome of takeover bids - and

major share of their working day change Commission and the U.S. trade group for the brokerage comexchanging scuttlebutt in search of Justice Department have pursued munity. "Somebody will always International Result Tribune exchanging scuttlebutt in search of Supreme Court in 1968 when it information to guide their market flagrant violators. The government's investigation into in-

success in winni

investment bankers, who spend a So far, the Securities and Ex- Industry Association, the leading

"It's a question of information ments and cooperation from the No one disputes the existence of

The rules do not appear fuzzy. They make it illegal to use nonpublic information to buy or sell a stock. But a number of Wall Street firms say this definition is too simple to deal with the growing complexities and competitive drive of today's marketplace.

dy, chairman of Dillon, Read & Co. There's confusion."

Rudolf Wolff Futures Fund Ltd.

has changed its name to

ELDERS FUTURES FUND LTD.

Net Returns 1 January, 1986 to 31 January, 1987: 85.7% Bank guarantees of no capital loss provided through several top 100 banks. Minimum term and capital requirements apply.

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P.O. Box 1043 Swiss Bank Building George Town, Grand Cayman Cayman Islands

Indeed, the line between the leer passed a law explicitly outlawing insider trading. Instead, the SEC

te growing complexines and com-testitive drive in the marketplace. right," said Harvey Pitt, a partner and firms that have no intent to in the Washington law firm of violate the law but are merely vic-rives the investment community, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Ja-tims of its vagueness. and its value is measured by the degree of its exclusivity. This is especially true of arbitragers — stock traders who bet on the likely report of the current entry and the stock traders who bet on the likely report of the current entry and the sense of the current entry and the stock traders who bet on the likely report of the current entry and the sense of the current entry and the current entry

An illustration is the guilty plea Feb. 13 by Martin A. Siegel, an have resisted attempts to clarify the investment banker, after the govgal and illegal use of market intelligence is inexact. Congress has neving briefcases full of cash in exeasier to get around it." change for inside information. But many legal scholars and

has used language in the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 that prohibasis investigators follow the trail of Wall Street executives believe that its fraud in the sale of securities as tipsters, they eventually will come sell a stock is guilty of insider trading. But a number of Wall Street use of inside information. "I'm getting calls all the time information are unclear. And they from clients who want to know express concern that the govern-what kind of communication is all ment may implicate individuals

general counsel to the Securities

being used by someone for person-al gain as opposed to facilitating a transaction, said Nicholas F. Bra-ment has gathered. edges the ambiguity. But regulators argue that a precise definition will merely invite more abuse, and they

officers in the company had bought shares in Texas Gulf before disclosng to the public that the company had discovered large mineral deregulation with Rule 14e-3, which makes it illegal for an investor with inside information about a take-

utives at Texas Gulf Sulphur. Some

over to trade the target company's Anyone who does not directly receive a tip from an insider but who has reason to know that it comes from an insider is also in violation. The government built its case against Mr. Boesky largely on the basis of this regulation after a

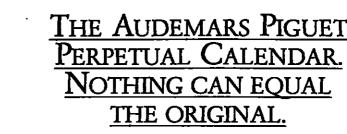
See INSIDER, Page 19

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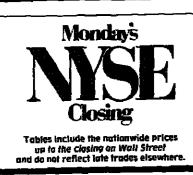
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American Is Reported To Plan Buying 40 Jets From Boeing and Airbus

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The Associated Press
DALLAS — American Airlines plans to buy
40 wide-body jets, 25 from Airbus Industrie and
15 from Boeing Co., a published report said

Airlines officials would not comment on the report in the Dallas Morning News, but said that the company chairman, Robert L. Crandall models are the company chairman. dall, would make a major announcement at a news conference Tuesday in New York.

The newspaper quoted industry sources as saying the order for the planes, to be acquired through lease-to-buy arrangements, would be for 25 A-300 aircraft from Airbus and about 15

long-range 767s from Boeing.
American, which is based in Fort Worth,

American, which is based in Fort Worth, Texas, operates more than 300 aircraft.

The order would be the first by American with Airbus Industrie, the French-based aircraft manufacturer owned by a consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish aircraft manufacturers. It would American's first major order since 1984.

Industry sources said that American had been negotiating long-term leases with Boeing and Airbus that would allow it to return the aircraft on short notice.

aircraft on short notice.

U.S. Futures

266.25 119.75 Jul 124.87 256.00 122.29 Ser 279.25 205.25 124.25 Dec 130.00 178.00 125.25 Mar 133.00 190.00 125.25 Mar 133.00 190.00 125.05 Jul Est, Soles 4.500 Prev, Soles 4 Prev, Dary Open Ind, MacRu pol 15 50.06 RWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112.00 kts. cents per Br. 9.22 4.00 May 1.49 9.22 4.00 May 1.49 9.23 6.27 Jul 1.49 9.24 6.77 Jul 1.49 9.25 6.24 Sep 6.59 9.40 6.41 Oct 1.48

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCE)
112,810 k/s.- carts per lat.
19,825 4.58 Akay
9,972 4.17 July
9,155 4.24 Sep
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GOLD (COMEX)

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HOGS (CARE)
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50.75 37.20 Apr
51.85 37.90 Jun
50.00 40.20 Jul
47.75 41.80 Aug
45.70 37.75 Oct
41.80 32.10 Feb
37.75 5.590 Apr
Est. Soles S.984 Prev. Sol
Prev. Day Open Int. 29.73

PORK BELLIES (CME)
40.00 lbs. conis per ib.
40.00 lbs. conis per ib.
40.40 \$4.00 Aug
40.74 \$4.00 Aug
40.75 \$4.00 Aug per ib.

Jun 45.

Jul 45.

Jul 45.

Oct 36.

Dec 36.

Peb 36.

Apr 36.

Prev. Soles 62.37 62.16 61.12 54.10 54.10

Currency Options

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Paris Commodities

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93.97 91.05 Sep
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93.85 90.16 Doc 93.61 93.67
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93.87 91.95 Jun 93.28 93.97
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97.87 90.90 Dory Open Ind 255.573 up 496
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15.50 13.50 Jun 15.95 15.90
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CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)

Prev. Day Osen Int. 41,371 up 24
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMMA)
Sperdir-1 point sources \$0.007
7503 4770 Mar 7503
7505 4895 Jun 7480
7619 4998 Sep 7465
7594 4866 Dec 7447
7486 7652 Mor 7460
Est. Sodes 9,214 Prev. Sodes 24
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,837 6ff 35
FREBICH FRANC (IMMA)
1,640 Mar 1,4400
1,6440 Jun 1,4335
Est. Sodes 73 Prev. Sodes

Mar Jun Sep Dec

200 E

93.99 93.70 93.66 93.98 93.44 93.65 93.65 93.65 93.65 93.65

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High
SUGAR
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May 1,348
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Oct 1,350
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Aug 1,350
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Aug 1,370

EC to Investigate Sales Of Mercury by Soviet

NEW LOWS

NYSE Highs-Lows

BRUSSELS — The European Community's Commission said Monday that it had opened an inquiry into allegations that the Soviet Union

was selling mercury on the European market at less than the cost of production.

The Commission, the EC's executive authority, said the decision followed a complaint from European producers of nonferrous metals that the Soviet sales were harming business and threatening jobs.

According to the complaint, Soviet mercury sales in the EC's 12 nations rose from zero a few years ago to 100 metric tons last fall, and threatened to capture one-fourth of the EC market. The industry charged that the mercury was being sold at more than 40 percent below prices charged by EC producers.

Warner Found Guilty of 9 Counts In '85 Collapse of Home Savings

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Marvin Warner, the former owner of Home State Savings Bank, was found guilty Monday of nine counts in the collapse of the bank but was acquitted of most other charges in connection with investments in ESM Government Securities Inc. of Florida.

A former Home State president, Burton Bongard, was found guilty of more than 100 counts. Home State and ESM collapsed in March 1985.

SUGAR U.S. Doi Mar May Airgi Oci Dec Mar May Voli 1,339 1,379 1,379 1,430 1,465 1,505 Prev. 21,808 +4] +43 +37 +32 +44 +42 sctual 9 per metric ton 1,510 1,455 1,485 1,540 1,470 1,478 1,540 1,470 1,510 1,552 1,510 1,535 1,577 1,535 1,550 1,572 1,555 1,550 N.T. N.T. 1,580 1,370 1,380 1,420 1,426 1,435 1,460 1,460 1,468 1,470 1,510 1,490 — 1,490 1,502 1,500 1,555 1,512 1,548 1,538 1,587 1,543 1,405 1,400 1,420 1,426 1,435

London Commodities

Asian Commodities

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cests per falle
Malaysian cests per falle
Bid Ask
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Keystone Find Inc
NBSC Carp
Noranda Inc
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Dividends

INCREASED

March 2

SEP 100 lodes: High 274,10 low 274,40 closs 272,37 — 4,22 Source: CALE. **London Metals** Dean Witter Censured

Over Cash Transactions WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission said Monday that Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., brokerage unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co., had agreed to be censured to settle charges that it failed to report more than \$1 million of cash transactions.

million of cash transactions.

The SEC said it found 38 doposits in excess of \$10,000 made with Dean Witter branch offices. Federal law requires brokerage firms and banks to report to the Treasury all cash deposits greater than \$10,000.

Spot Commodities Today 58.25 1.20 58.70% 213.00 0.26 9.55 5.445 473.00 79.80 4,3182 Prev 583 1.75 48-70 213-90 0.75 6.77 473-90 4.1189 8.41

US.Treasuries March 2 Marrill Lynch Treasury Index; Change for the day; n.c. Average yield; %

DM Futures Options

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Rival Viacom Suitors Again Lift Bids

national Inc. said Monday that ue of \$7.50 and an equity stake in a stock valued at \$6 and the equity both bidders attempting to buy the new company to be formed from the acquisition.

After the transaction, current

The rival suitors are an investor Viacom shareholders would own 20 group led by Viacom senior management, and National Amusements Inc., a closely beld theaterchain operator based in Dedham, Massachusetts.

Analysts said it was difficult to place an exact value on either offer Takeover of Japan Fund because the values would depend on when the securities involved in the offers were issued and on what value the market assigned to them. It was the second time within a week that both bidders raised their

on and broadcasting concern. The proposals have been revised over bid from a group of investors. The group, led by Sterling Grace capital Management LP, seeks to several times since the takeover contest began in early February. mittee of Viacom's directors said it would review the new stock it does not own at a price 5 offers, which are similarly struc-

ars for Viacom, a cable televi-

Exco to Take

90% Stake in

The Associated Press be exchanged for \$42 in cash, pre-EW YORK — Viacom Inter- ferred stock with an estimated val-

percent of the new company's

Sterling Grace Attempts United Press International

NEW YORK - The Japan Fund Inc., a publicly traded investment company that owns Japanese equities with a book value of about \$571 million, said Monday that it had received an unsolicited take-

acquire the 95 percent of the fund's percent below its per-share net asset value at the time the deal closes. Under the latest proposal from The offer values the fund at about it was one of the most active issues. National, which already owns 19.6 \$542 million. On the New York Industry analysts had said the preparation of Viacom's stock, each of Viacom's remaining shares would Monday at \$17.375, up \$1.625.

Previously, National had offered \$40.50 a share in cash, preferred

The management-led group, which includes Terrence A. Elkes, Viacom's president and chief executive, revised its offer to \$38.50 a share in cash, preferred stock ex-pected to be valued at \$8.50 and a portion of the new company's com-

The cash portion of the management group's offer is unchanged from its previous proposal. But the preferred stock value was raised from \$8 a share, and the combined equity interest in the new company that would be paid to current Viacom stockholders was raised to 45 percent from 25 percent.

Both suitors also have agreed to assume about \$550 million of existing Viacom debt.

Viacom's common stock rose on the announcement to close at \$50.50 a share, up \$2.625, on the New York Stock Exchange, where

WestLB to Pay Dividend After A Long Hiatus

DUSSELDORF - Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Monday that it would pay a dividend on 1986 results, its first in six years.

The bank, whose shares are all held by public authorities, did not specify a dividend per share. It said it would pay out 4 percent of its share capital of 1.8 billion Deutsche marks. which would be 72.6 million DM (\$39.7 million). The bank's involvement as

the largest partner in the trou-bled Deutsche-Anlagen Leas-ing GmbH and other projects had forced it to set aside profit for provisions in recent years.

Parent bank preliminary operating profit was 1.1 billion

DM, unchanged from 1985. Group operating profit was lit-tle changed at 1.2 billion DM. The parent bank's balance sheet total rose to 141.3 billion DM from 133.9 billion in 1985.

Boeing Co. for four 747-400 aircraft, the latest model

jumbo jet, at a cost of 250 million Australian dollars

cals company, will increase its capital with a 2.5 billion

franc (\$410.8 million) issue of preferential investment certificates next Monday, of which 500 million francs

will be placed in the United Sates. The group, which is

to be privatized at an unspecified date, said in January it was planning a capital increase to pursue its devel-

opment strategy and make acquisitions.
SHV (United Kingdom) Holding Co. is making a

tender offer for up to 33 million common shares in

Imperial Continental Gas Association. The offer is on

the basis of 700 pence (\$10.83) for each IC Gas

common and 252 pence for every £1 nominal of IC

Thai Airways International plans to expand its fleet

to 58 from 30 aircraft by 1995. Thamnoon Wanglee,

vice president for finance, said the airline would fi-nance the expansion by borrowing.

Toshiba Corp. has developed a voice-recognition

system with an accuracy rate of over 95 percent. It said the system was a first step toward developing a voice-

activated word processor. Toshiba will market the

Virgin Group PLC of Britain has formed a joint

venture with Communications & Entertainment Ltd.

of Australia to promote the entertainment operations

system within a year for about 10,000 yen (\$65).

Rhone-Poulenc SA, the French state-owned chemi-

about \$168 million) each.

Gas loan stock.

These Companies Hope New Macintoshes Have Coattails

New York Times Service
SUNNYVALE, California — A few years ago, three engineers formed a company to make circuit boards that plugged into an IBM personal computer, increasing its memory and capability. The company, AST Research Inc., now has annual revenue of \$170 million.

With Apple's introduction Monday of Machineth Parks and Machineth Capability.

intosh computers that can accommodate add-on circuit boards, companies will be vying to become the AST of the Macintosh world.

The venture capital firm of Kleiner, Perkins, Canfield & Byers recently led a group that invested \$3 million in a Macintosh add-on

company, Radius Inc. On Friday, another such company, Supermac Technology, was acquired for \$6 million in stock by Scientific Micro Systems, a data storage equipment maker.

AST Research, which on Monday was intro-ducing circuit boards that will allow the new Macs to run programs written for IBM personal computers, can expect competition from small-er companies, such as these:

• General Computer Corp., based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It made the first suc-cessful hard disk drive for the Macintosh, the

mushes will be the Hypercharger, a board that will give the Macintosh SE much of the capability of the more powerful Macintosh II.

• Radius, based in Sunnyvale, California. It was introducing cards on Monday to speed up processing and graphical manipulation for the existing Macintosh 512, Plus and SE and will introduce a big screen for the Macintosh SE.

 Supermac Technology, based in Mountain View, Catifornia. It was introducing on Mon-day graphics cards and large screens for the new Macintoshes that will provide higher reso-lution than Apple will provide itself.

GLITCH: Software Gap Curbs New Computers' Power (Continued from first finance page) try, and IBM's size will not neces-

try, one participant noted, "miss at their own peril." The forum is run

by Esther Dyson, who edits Re-lease 1.0, an influential newsletter on the personal computer business. This year's gathering at a moun-tain resort north of Phoenix was laced with both optimism and anxiety. The optimism grew from a sense that the personal computer downturn had bottomed out and that everyone from the largest corporations to the smallest businesses vas once again buying.

The anxiety appeared traceable to the coming tunnil of new hard-ware. Software houses like Ashton-The key to Apple's future comware. Software houses like Ashton-Tate, which sells the leading data petition with IBM, Mr. Sculley sugbase manager for the IBM PC, are scrambling to produce entirely new systems software" the company is programs suited to the new ma-chines amid new competition from minicomputer and mainframe soft-processor that lies at the heart of ware producers. American Tele- the new Macintosh models. phone & Telegraph Co. sees a At the same time, few at the chance to turn the new hardware to computer gathering seem to expect its own advantage, hoping that that the applications programs that AT&T's UNIX operating system will take full advantage of the new will finally gain some ground over Apple machines will be available the PC-DOS, or disk operating system, that IBM turned into a stan-

Whether the technology will by installing the Intel 80386 mi-pave the way for a subtle shift in croprocessor in its coming computthe industry's balance of power re- ers, experts said, IBM will have mains to be seen. But the switch to eliminated many of the stumbling the more sophisticated hardware comes at a critical time, just as IBM has shown itself to be vulnerable and losing market share - in the markets it once seemed to own.

"I think that IBM, as fine a corporation as it is, is going to have a difficult time making this transiminicomputers and mainframes. tion," said John A. Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive. "It is tons), will continue production at a rate of 35,000 tons.

Of both companies in Australasia, Asia and the Pacific.

Onto a question of competence. It is

Question of competence. It is

Virgin-CEL Ltd. will be based in Hong Kong.

a question of rethinking the indus-

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sarily be to its advantage. Mr. Sculley's success, of course, will ride on whether the computers he introduced Monday make the Macintosh more acceptable to months have business users begun mainframes and minicomputers to embrace the older models of the machine, which previously had lit-tle software available for the func-

tions businesses need most.

Apple's chairman said that, with the new computers, "Apple's high end will suddenly become our lowend products" and stressed that the new machines boast "industrial-

for some time. But if that problem is annoying to Apple, it could be critical to IBM.

blocks that have plagued the company in the past two years. For the first time, the PC will be equipped for connection to intricate office networks, where the microcomput-

Many expect the new computer will contain some proprietary IBM chips and commun ications formats that will make it far less easy to "clone." But the machine's ease of use and its ability to perform many large businesses. Only in recent functions previously reserved for will depend largely on a new version of its operating system, called MS-DOS. And that is where the

problem lies.
An operating system for IBM's three-year-old PC-AT was expected last year, but Microsoft - the designer of the systems software — will still not have it for mouths. It could be late 1988 before a new system for the 80386 is ready.

The key question is whether the industry will wait for IBM. "The fact that something has an IBM label on it is losing importance," said Thomas F. O'Leary of North American Philips Corp., a major user of IBM equipment and a sub-sidiary of Philips NV. One IBMcompatible maker, Compaq Computer Corp., has not waited for IBM: Last September, it brought out its own Intel 80386-based ma-

in getting the new machine going By installing the Intel 80386 mi-are symptomatic of a bigger prob-lem affecting all of the industry's

"There is an inertia settling over the whole industry," said S. Jerrold Kaplan, the chief technologist at Lotus. "Rather than spend time on implementing new ideas, we are forced to but more and more reer shares processing and data stor-age responsibilities with larger bility and assuring that we can connect into other systems.

APPLE: Updates Macs

Continued from first finance page reported a 151 percent surge in

profit in its previous fiscal year to \$154 million on revenue of \$1.90 billion.

Shipments of the higherpriced Macintosh II will begin in May.

Among the new markets Apple is eyeing are higher educa-tion, computer-aided engineering, design and government administration, where the Macintosh had been hampered by requirements for IBM compatibility it has now met.

The Macintosh SE, an updated version of the Macintosh Plus model, comes in two configurations. The basic model has two built-in 800K disk drives, each to store about 800,000 bits of information, and carries a suggested price of \$2,899. The other model, with one 800K disk drive and an internal 20-megabyte hard disk, sells for \$3,699. The Macintosh II, four times as fast as the Macintosh Plus and including 1 megabyte of RAM, or random access memory, will cost up to \$6,998.

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COMPANY NOTES

hai, is \$2.4 million.

each share they hold. Messerschmitt-Böll

Boral Ltd., a diversified building materials group,

said net earnings rose 18.5 percent to 88.16 million

Australian dollars (\$59.29 million) in the half ended

Dec. 31, from 74.42 million a year earlier. It raised the

Ecolab Co. of the United States signed a contract

with North China Industrial Co. to set up a joint

venture to make rinsing agents. Total investment in Ecolab Chemical Industrial Co., to be based in Shang-

Hong Kong Electric Holdings Ltd. will group all its

business other than electricity generating into Caven-dish International Holdings Ltd., which will be listed

on the local stock exchange. Hong Kong Electric

shareholders will receive one share in Cavendish for

Nurtanio, Indonesia's aircraft company, to manufac-ture an additional 30 to 100 BO-105 helicopters a year

for international sale, using Indonesian-made parts. It

already makes the helicopters for domestic sale. The

helicopters will sell for \$1 million, about \$200,000 less

than in West Germany because of lower labor costs.

Nippon Light Metal Co. will become Japan's only

aluminum smelter when Ryoka Light Metal Industries

Ltd. stops smelting in April because of high power costs and low prices. Mitsui Aluminium Co. stopped

smelting in February. Nippon Light Metal, which has annual capacity of 63,000 metric tons (69,300 short

itt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH has licensed

interim dividend to 9 cents a share from 7.5 cents.

RMJ Holdings LONDON - Exco International PLC, a subsidiary of British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., said Monday that it had agreed in principle to buy an 80 percent stake in RMJ Holdings

Corp. for about \$79 million. The Exco chairman, Richard Lacy, said the shares would be acquired from Bank of New York Co., which holds a 50.1 percent share, and from RMJ partners who hold the remainder. The bank and the partners each will retain about 10 percent shares, to be bought over next six years در

RMJ is the holding company of RMJ Securities, one of the largest U.S. government securities brokers. With offices in New York and London, it employs about 300 people.

Mr. Lacy said that Exco had been considering buying a U.S. government securities broker for years and had made an offer for RMJ when it was sold by Security Pacific Corp. in 1985. RMJ was then valued at \$50

British & Commonwealth's managing director, Peter Goldie, said that RMJ would be bought at about the same multiple as Exco, suggesting a net income of about \$16 million.

TOKYO: Market Records

(Continued from first finance page)

market will continue to move ahead. According to Mr. Mitchinson, there is such a powerful underlying trend that any change of gov-ernment policy would only mean small shifts in the investment outlook. In any case, companies such as Tokyu Corp., a railroad company with large property holdings, and construction companies such as Tekken Construction Co. and Ohbayashi, stand to benefit, he

Added to all this euphoria is the near magic upswing in the share price of recently listed Nippon Telegraph & Telephone. The giant nications corporation, previously wholly owned by the gov-ernment, went on the market Feb. 9 at 1.2 million yen (\$7,840) a share. Within two weeks it had doubled in price. The stock stood Monday at the equivalent of \$17,580 a share, equal to more than 220 times earning. . Small investors have been taking profits in the past few days on institutional demand, brokers said. The excitement surrounding NTT is drawing more money into

the market, brokers say. "There's endless talk about NTT," said one analyst. "It's called attention to the privatization theme in the market."

INSIDER: Debate Grows Over Ambiguity of the Rules

vine, admitted leaking information to him about future targets. Mr. Boesky, implicated in the largest insider-trading scheme on record, agreed last year to pay \$100 million in fines and returned profits in return for a government agreement to bring only one felony charge against him.

takeover specialist, Dennis B. Le-

lation on insider trading have evolved through litigation in which the SEC has attempted to stretch the boundaries of the rules. But critics argue that this tactic has only confused the regulations.

This strategy, in fact, suffered a major setback in 1983 when the Supreme Court set aside the SEC's case against Raymond Dirks, a securities analyst who had discovered that executives at Equity Funding were tampering with the books and alerted his big institutional clients before the news became public.

The high court ruled that Mr. Dirks was not guilty because he did not hold a position of trust in the insurance company. Implicit in the ruling, experts contend, is a recognition by the court that regulators cannot guarantee an absolutely lev-el playing field in the stock market and that some investors will always benefit from information not wide-

A specific concern now is the ambiguity of the rules when it comes to takeovers. Sometimes a corporate raider may leak information about a potential target in hopes that sympathetic investors will take positions that can help him in dealing with management. Although such action clearly would be illegal if the raider had made a

(Continued from first finance page) rules may not apply if the raider to review the case in October dehas not yet purchased shares. Likewise, attorneys have raised

questions about the notion that anyone who uses information he the misappropriation theory. suspects came from an inside source is himself a violator. Legal experts say that guilt or innocence becomes extremely subjective the longer the chain of recipients.

Once you get down to the 'If you define it,' one SEC staff

member said of rules against insider trading, 'it just makes it easier to get around it.'

some inside information, it's difficult to say that they know where it 1985. In return, the government comes from," said John Coffee, a contends, Mr. Freeman received professor of securities law at Stanford University Law School.

Finally, some legal experts are troubled by the so-called misap- personally. propriation theory that the SEC used in convicting R. Foster Winans, the Wall Street Journal reporter who leaked the contents of his first time that a major figure implies

The government argued that Mr. Winans was guilty of securities fraud because he stole information from his employer. But Mr. Winans was not an insider in the classic sense, and some people say the case raises questions about constitutionally guaranteed press freedom. The Supreme Court has agreed constituted insider trading. tender offer, lawyers argue that the

spite objections by the Justice Department. Many lawyers believe the court will reverse all or part of

"I think the court wants to say something," said Helen Scott, a professor at New York University Law School. "The problem is that they probably like the theory but hate the case." And Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Securities Industry Associ tion said that "this one is danger ous to the SEC.

Some lawyers are speculating that the SEC and the Justice Department will have to confront the issue of ambiguity if they proceed with the prosecution of Robert M. Freeman, head of arbitrage at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Mr. Freeman was arrested Feb. 12 for allegedly leaking inside information about the strategy his firm had put together for Unocal Corp. to ward off a takeover bid by T. Boone Pickens, the oilman, in information about a takeover attempt against Storer Communications Inc. that was helpful to him

influential market column before cated in any recent scandal has contested government charges.

Mr. Coffee of Stanford said the case could be troublesome for prosecutors. If Goldman, Sachs shows that Mr. Freemen was merely trying to belp the firm's investment banking arm by testing the marker's response to the plan, he said, it would be difficult to prove this

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Via The Associated Press

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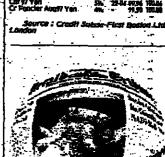
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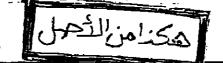
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Baker's Appointment Boosts Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against all major currencies except the British pound on Monday in reaction to White House personnel changes and a perception that the dollar has bottomed out for now,

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8380 Deutsche marks, up from 13265 DM at Friday's close; at 152695 yen, up from 153,20; and at 6.1160 French francs, up from

But the pound closed at \$1,5655, inpfrom \$1.5480 on Friday. The Baker appointment is sewed as positive, said Daniel Holland, vice president of Dis-sount Corp. of New York, referring offic appointment Friday of Howard H. Baker Jr. as White House chief of staff.

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"He is popular and seen as an asset to the administration in getting through problems over the arms scandal," he said Mr. Baker replaced Donald T. Regan, who resigned following the Tower commission report on the

Iran-contra affair.

London Dollar Rates Fri

Dealers said the Soviet proposal for chiminating medium-range nu- a barrel. clear missiles in Europe was a minot factor in strengthening the dollar against European currencies.

David Palmer, senior vice president of First American Bank of New York, said that the agreement in Paris on Feb. 22 by six leading industrial countries, which apparently set narrow limits on the dollar's movement, had "scared the dollar bears away" for now.

"Some time in the future the market will challenge the G-6 resolve to support the dollar, but not now," he said.

Mr. Holland said the most actively traded currencies Monday

were the pound and the Australian and Canadian dollars.

There was sizable Japanese investment in these three currencies because they are not members of the European Monetary System and thus not seen as so vulnerable to central bank intervention," he

The pound rose sharply despite a drop in North Sea oil to below \$16

In London, it closed at \$1,5638. up from \$1.5457 on Friday.

Mr. Holland said it was buoyed by signals that the Bank of England intends to keep interest rates around 11.5 percent and by the fact that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may play a central role in U.S.-Soviet arms talks

Against other currencies, the dollar edged up Monday in quiet European trading.

It closed in London at 1.8315 DM, up from 1.8272 on Friday; at 153.45 yen, up from 153.20, and at 6.0955 French francs, up from 6.0825. (UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Growth Said to Slow In February

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK -The U.S. economy grew at a slower pace in February, as the growth rate of production and new orders declined from January's levels, according to the temporary, they added, monthly survey of the National As-

sociation of Purchasing Managers. Indicators reported Monday by achieved at a meeting in Paris on Feb. 21-22 was to buy a little time, the analysts said. For the government, meanwhile, were the longer term, they said, on a purely eco-U.S. corporations, excluding fi-

nancial institutions, showed no productivity increase in 1986, bringing an end to live years of small but steady gains, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. But the Census Bureau said that the pace of new construction rose

in January to a \$378.5 billion annual rate, a 1-percent increase over the revised December figure and the biggest rise in nine months. In the purchasing survey, 31 percent of purchasing managers re-ported increased production, while

percent reported reductions. In January, 37 percent reported in-creases and 12 percent declines. Thirty-three percent reported gains in new orders, and 16 percent reported declines from the orevious month. By comparison, 40 percent

reported gains in January and 15 percent had declines. Although the survey said the growth rate of new orders and production decreased, it indicated that production remained vigorous, with more than three times as many

purchasers reporting a better rate of growth than a worse rate. The report, based on responses from nearly 250 companies in diverse industries, is considered an early indicator of how the economy performed in the previous month

Its composite index declined to 51.9 percent in February from 55.8 percent in January. A reading above 50 percent indicates an expanding economy, while a level below 50 percent indicates decline.

The January figure for new construction reflected gains in home building and public construction

(NYT, UPI, AP)

Analysts Say Dollar's Respite Is Only Temporary

By Kenneth N. Gilpin New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The fall in the dollar, which reached breakneck speed during the first six weeks of the year, is unlikely to resume for at least a few weeks, according to several economists and currency traders.

But the apparent stability that characterized last week's light, nervous trading, will be All that finance ministers and central bankers from six leading industrial nations

nomic basis the dollar should slide further. The Paris meetings will have a real impact on the markets for a few days or weeks, and will create hesitation in the decline of the dollar," said Charles Taylor, a vice president in charge of international economics at Prudential-Bache Securities in Washington, "But I am still pessimistic about the dollar over the next few months. We need to get it lower so

that the trade figures can get turned around." Rimmer de Vries, senior vice president and chief international economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., said: "I don't see anything that came out of that meeting that has changed things very much. And I don't know

of a serious economist who doesn't believe that at some stage we need a lower dollar. But another 10 percent drop doesn't have to hap-

pen tomorrow." At the Paris meeting, the officials said that the dollar was "appropriately" valued against other currencies, and implied that steps would be taken to maintain it at those levels.

A currency trader at a big New York bank said, "I suspect that a lot of people don't fear intervention by central banks, but are anticipating it. There will be a few weeks of stability, but there will be some kind of news soon that will cause the dollar to move outside the

general parameters they have in mind." The banker and other market participants project that, in the near future, the dollar will trade within a relatively narrow range of 1.80 to 1.85 Deutsche mark and 150 to 155 Japanese yen. On Friday, the dollar closed in New York at 1.8265 DM and 153.20 yen.

For the longer term, Mr. Taylor and other analysts predicted that the current lows would be tested and that the dollar would fall another 10 percent.

Mr. Taylor said he thought the dollar would trade at 1.55 DM to 1.65 DM and 130 to 140 yen within the next few months. The United States "just cannot go on running monthly trade deficits of \$15 billion," he said.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$14.78 billion in January from an

unrevised \$10.66 billion in December. Aside from the gloomy foreign trade picture, analysts are pessimistic because the federal budget deficit remains huge and growth prospects appear to be far from robust. The Congressional Budget Office projects the def-

icit at \$174.5 billion this fiscal year. Analysts found a new cause for worry in last Friday's consumer price report, which showed prices rising at an annual rate of more than 8 percent last month.

"The inflation number is kind of a sleeper in all this," the New York banker said. Richard E. Witten, a vice president in the foreign exchange department at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said: "No one in the world thinks that the central banks can stabilize things for a prolonged period of time.

"If you think you have a better investment in marks or yen, you will buy those currencies. We think the macroeconomics dictate that the dollar goes down a bit more, but just

Mr. Taylor said of the Paris pact: "When it becomes clear that intervention won't work, the credibility of these countries will have been damaged. In my view, they took their

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling, Yen Bonds Continue to Advance

LONDON - Prices of yen and sterling Eurobonds continued to rise Monday following the gains last week, dealers said, although most areas of the Eurobond market started the week quietly.

Sterling straight bonds ended % or 1/4 point firmer, while yen bonds were 1/2 to 1/4 point higher. The dollar straight sector was subdued with dealers still awaiting an indication of the dollar's next major **IBOVER**IENT

The bulk of activity in the sterling straight market occurred during the morning, dealers added. Prices opened up to 1/2 point firmer following early gains stretching to a citil point in the market for British Movernment bonds, or gilts.

Although gilts drifted back to end off the day's highs - the annonneement of £1 billion in new government bonds was partly the issued a £100 million convertible yield.

cause - dealers said the sector remained fundamentally firm. A stronger pound helped support prices, with sterling's trade weighted index closing 0.8 point higher at 70.7

In the yen market, buying continued from Asia, with one senior trader commenting, "There's just no let-up to this. Retail (clients) can't seem to get enough of seasoned corporate issues."

He added that some of the more recent offerings were proving a little harder to sell, with those issues paying interest below 5 percent especially difficult to place.

One new straight yen bond was launched during the day, a 12 bilhon ven issue for France's Caisse d'Aide à l'Equipement des Collectivites Locales. The seven-year issue pays 51/2 percent and was priced at

bond. The 15-year issue has an indicated interest rate of 4 percent to 4% percent and was priced at par. investors can redeem it early after five years at a price to yield 8% percent to 9 percent. The buoyant London stock market ensured an enthusiastic reception for the issue, which closed at a premium price of around 1041/2.

Commerzbank Overseas Finance NV issued a £50 million bond paying 9% percent over five years and priced at 1014. Joint ead managers were Samuel Montagu & Co. and Commerzbank AG.

Only one dollar straight was launched during the day, a \$100 million bond for Fiat Finance & Trade Ltd. guaranteed by Internazionale Fiat Holdings SA. The four-year issue pays 714 percent that more than offset a decline in and was priced at 101%, which nonresidential building the Census Tesco PLC, the British retailer, dealers felt produced too tight-of a Bureau said.

Talks on Philippine Bank Debt Likely to Be Tough Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches heavily indebted nations. Those "made clear that negotiations on committee while holding only 35 NEW YORK — The Philippines nations are making increasingly debts with commercial banks are a percent of Brazil's debt to banks. government and its 12-bank advi- strident demands for easier repaysory committee prepared to open ment terms.

Tuesday what bankers expect to be tough negotiations on rescheduling more than \$9 billion in debt.

above the London interbank offered rate, but banks are said to be firm on the 1.125 percent spread offered when the last round of negotiations collapsed on Nov. 7. "I have a feeling (Philippine ne

gotiators) will be tough, but they would be foolish to come in unless they were willing to negotiate,' said one New York banker.

To avoid an impasse, the Philippines is said to be ready to offer the banks a pricing plan that would make debt payments through socalled certificates of indebtedness rather than cash.

The talks on Philippine debt are part of series of negotiations be-tween bankers and officials from

In London, Brazil's finance min

ister. Dilson Funaro, continued his mission to explain Brazil's decision Manila wants terms of the debt to suspend indefinitely interest to be lowered to 0.625 percent payments on \$68 billion owed to mmercial banks.

Brazil, the largest debtor in the developing world, has also changed the repayment methods on about \$15 billion of foreign bank deposits and trade credits.

Mr. Funaro spent two days in Washington at the end of last week talking to government officials and international agencies, and from Britain will go to France, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

He is trying to negotiate funda mental changes in the international monetary system before sitting down with Brazil's commercial creditors.

But in London, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, 50 percent representation on the Iran.

matter for the commercial banks themselves." the Treasury said in a statement after a half-hour meeting between the two men.

"He also emphasized the need for the Brazilian authorities to be nomic program to creditors." Treasury said, "and indicated that an agreement with the International Monetary Fund could be a very helpful support in this."

Later, in response, Mr. Funaro again rejected any suggestion of an IMF accord, and stressed that his current talks are aimed at obtaining loans from official credit agencies, not commercial banks.

But speaking to journalists in London, Mr. Funaro said his government was unhappy with the said Monday. structure of the 14-member bank nates its commercial debt.

He noted that U.S. banks have economy imposed by its war with

He said this was unfair to European and Japanese banks, adding that Brazil might adopt an approach involving separate discus-

sions with the regions. Meanwhile, Argentina continable to present a convincing eco-ued talks in New York with its banks on its 1987 refinancing, which includes a request for \$2.15 billion in new money. "The spirit of

the discussions is very positive," said a banker close to the talks. In another debt development, it was reported from Bahrain that Iraq had secured agreement from Western banks to defer repayments by up to two years on a \$500 million loan to conserve dwindling reserves of hard currency, bankers

The accord comes after five advisory committee that coordi- months of negotiations and will relieve some of the strain on Irac's (Reuters, NYT, IHT)

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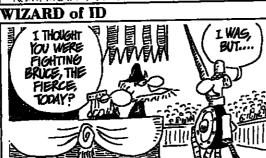


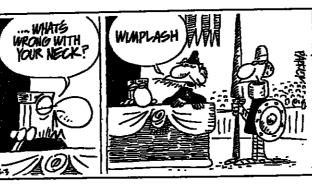


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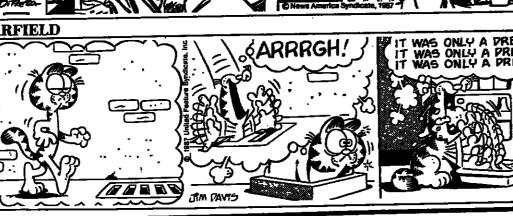














BOOKS

THE JAGUAR SMILE: A Nicaraguan Journey

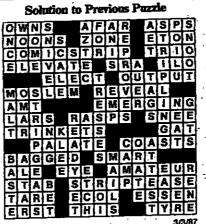
By Salman Rushdie. 171 pages. \$12.95. Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010:

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

I N his two remarkable novels, "Midnight's Children" and "Shame," Salman Rushdie looked at the history of his two homelands, India and Pakistan. It is not all that surprising that Rushdie should become interested in recent developments in Central America, another Third World arena with a long and tortured history of conflict. Last July, he went there for three weeks, a period, he says, that came in retrospect to feel "close to the fulcrum of history, a time when all things, all the possible futures, were still in the balance": It had been just seven years since Anastasio Somoza Debayle's departure and the takeover by the Sandinists. The International Court of Justice in The Hague had ruled that U.S. aid to the contras was in violation of international law; the House of Representatives had, meanwhile, approved President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries; and the Sandmist government had closed down La Prensa, the country's one op-

position newspaper.

As Rushdie quickly points out, he did not go to Nicaragua as "a blank slate." His experience as "the child of a successful revolt against a great power," he says, predisposed him to feel sympathy with the Sandinist regime — he hared with them, he writes, "some awareness of the view from underneath, and of how it felt to be there, on the bottom, looking up at the descending heel." But at the same time, he



lecer Violence That Least 14 adds. I was familiar with the tendency of revolutions to go wrong, to devour their chil-Match in The dren, to become the thing they had been created and to destroy." Indeed, one of the central motifs in "Midnight's Children" was the foundering of India's bright dream of independence during the repressive state of emergency imposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in

While he speaks with the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, interviews Violeta Chamorro, the widow of the learner editor of La Prensa, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and questions other prominent Nicaraguans about everything from the possibility of U.S. military intervention to the ethics of press censorship, Rushdie's political musings fend to sound superficial - and sometimes naive. He accepts without serious questioning or research the figures quoted to him by the Sandinists on land redistribution and yet asks members of these constitutional committee why the right to abortion on demand cannot be included in the new constitution of this deeply Roman Catho-

Where "The Jaguar Smile" is stirring and original is in its descriptions of the country and the people. Though the book lacks the melding of subject and sensibility found in Joan Didion's "Salvador," though it lacks the verbal energy of Rushdie's fiction, it has been written

with a novelist's eye for irony and metaphor.
Rushdie notices "the Nicaraguan fondness for naming their ministries acronymically canresult in unfortunate Orwellian echoes (the Ministry of Culture, for one, is known as "Minicult"). He notices that farm cooperatives tend to possess "resolutely optimistic names ("La Esperanza," "La Paz"). And he notices that American culture has a firm foothold in Nicaragua: old Jack Nicholson movies run on television and Madonna songs play on the

As a piece of reportage, "The Isguar Smile," obviously does without the more extravagant flashes of surrealism found in "Midnight's Children" and "Shame," but Rushdie's point,
— that history is a kind of nightmare, full of
distortions and absurdities — is not lost on Nicaragua. Indeed, he is able to make us see that the factual reality of this country already verges on the surreal: a country in which new papers (under the Somoza regime) printed photographs of Marilyn Monroe and other Hollywood movie stars in place of the banned articles," a country in which 19-year-old soldiers can be veterans of six years fighting, a country in which a tree across the road be comes an ominous and frightening sight.

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Michiko Kakatani is on the staff of The New 37

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Jerusalem Interna-L tional Tournament saw the grandmaster Simen Agdestein of Norway and Dmitry Gurevich of Brooklyn, New York, share first place with 8-3 scores. The Danish grandmaster

Curt Hansen captured third place with 71/2-31/2. Also playing were Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland and Gurevich and Joel Benjamin of

Brooklyn. Gurevich achieved his most incisive victory over a Benoni Defense by an Israeli grandmaster, Yair Kraidman, in the

It was noteworthy that Gure-vich — who is himself addicted vich — who is himself addicted to the Benoni as Black — chose the aggressive attack with 7 P-B4 and 8 B-N5ch favored by Gary Kasparov. The response with 8. . B-Q2? would yield White clear positional advantage after 9 P-K5, N-R4; 10 N-B3, PxP; 11 PxP, BxB; 12 NxB, O-O; 13 O-O, Q-Q2; 14 N-B3. The alternative, 8. . QN-Q2!?, once considered a blunder, has now become a risky gambit via 9 P-K5, PxP; 10 PxP, N-R4; 11 P-K6, Q-R5ch; 12 P-N3, NxP; 13 Pxn, QxPch; 14 K-Q2, BxNch; 15 PxB, Q-

N7ch, but maybe it still should still be shelved after 16 N-K2, QxPch; 17 K-B2, QxP; 18 N-B4! Kraidman's 8. . .KN-Q2 has long been held best. There is a dispute over Black'

scorrect method after 10 N-B3 -the reply 10. . N-R3 -did not work well in the Pergericth-Gruenfeld game in Brussels in 1985. It proceeded with 11 O-O, N-B2; 12 B-B4, N-N3; 13 B-R2, B-N5; 14 P-KRR3, QB₂N; 15 QxB, which clearly favored White.

After 10. . .P-QR3; 11 B-K2, R-K1; 12 O-O!, Kraidman K2, R-K1; 12 O-O!, Kraidman cordingly, Kraidman gave up wisely refrained from his queen with 21. RxP; 22 12. BxN?!; 13 PxB, RxP, BxQ RxB. which yields White too strong All he had for it was the

lowed by N-N5. While Kraidman stagnated in a passive position, Gune-veich engineered a powerful breakthrough with 17 P-K5! After 17. PxP; 18 PxP, N-

After 17. PxP; 18 PxP, N-N5, Gurevich dealt the black position a crunching blow with 19 P-K6!

His piece sacrifice with 20 B-N5! could not be met by 20. P-B3 in view of a complete collapse of the king position following 21 NxN, PxB; 22 NxP.

On 20. NxN; 21 PxPch, recapture by 21. . . KxP?

Tereste

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would be suicidal after 22 P-Q6!, NxQP; 23 B-Q5mate, Ac-

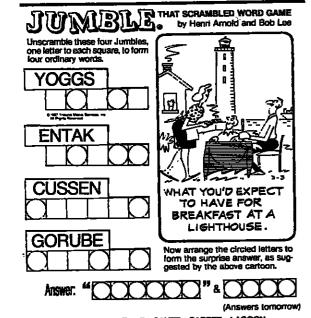
minor pieces, and after 31 12 Q61, he was about to lose his queen bishop, since there was no defense against 31 Q-B7ch and 32 P-Q7. Kraidman gave

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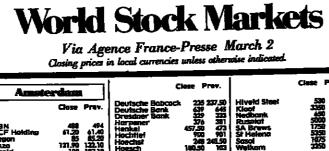
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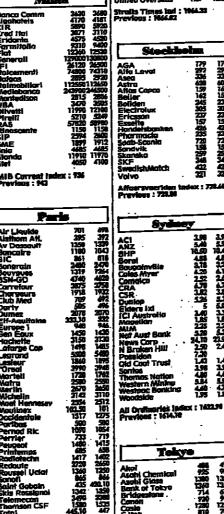
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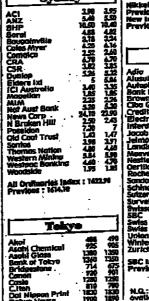
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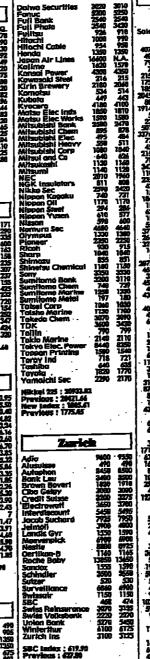
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SPORTS

Soccer Violence Flares, With at Least 40 Injured At Match in The Hague

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches THE HAGUE - Forty to 50 persons were injured Sunday and 18 were surested in the Netherlands' intensive care with head injuries. worst outbreak of soccer violence, which forced authorities to end a professional match at halftime.

The Duich honor division contest between FC Den Haag and Ajax of chich is notonous for its aggressive home crowd. Police had deployed 240 officers, the standard number

Many of the injured were taken with police. There also was trouble Many of the injured were taken to nearby hospitals, Brons said. He said that 18 supporters of the FC Den Haag team had been arrested, with most being released pending charges.

After 100 baton-wielding riot of Network Policy arrested to half the fighting of Seturday before the first *Conference charges.
After 100 beton-wielding riot police failed to halt the fighting

Market 2 during the first half of the match, referee Henk van Ettekoven ended it at the request of the authorities. When a chief inspector of police asks me to stop the match, I've got no other choice," van Ettekoen said in an interview on Dutch television. He same me manuser started 10 minutes late because even sausages had been thrown onto the field.

The riot took place on the first day of competition following the hunching of a 380,000 guilder 9 Pullback of Pakistan (\$190,000) nationwide campaign against soccer violence in the Neth-Manh San

Footage shown on Dutch television Sunday night showed fallen spectators and a ravaged grandhand in scenes reminiscent of the May 1985 Heysel catastrophe in Brussels, where 39 spectators died as a wall collapsed during battles between lans of Juventus of Italy

and Liverpool of England Brons said that Amsterdam supporters first overran and looted a refreshment stand within the stadium, which provided them with "ampie missiles" to bombard rival fans. After a personal appeal by Johan Crayff, the former soccer star who coaches Ajax, the Amsterdam supporters calmed down, Brons said. But as the first half of the metch wore on, and Ajax took a 2-0 lead, PC Den Haag's supporters began

throwing objects at the Ajax section. When two platoons of police in not gear moved in on the troublemakers, some tried to run away and several were trampled, said The Hague's police commissioner, L.J. Brand. He said that most of the injuries occurred then and added that he thought some had suffered broken legs.

"After the second Ajax goal, fans

providing them with beer bottles missiles, police asked van Ettekoven to halt the match, Brons said. FC Den Haag supporters were cleared from the stadium in relatively orderly fashion, he said, while the Ajax fans were kept inside until the

nor fight developed. In italy, another national cam- For the Record paign against violence also appeared to have fallen on deaf ears.

Buggin, was seriously injured after being attacked by a group of lans from visiting Avellino and was in In Turin, about 100 Fiorentina

fans went on a rampage after their team lost, 1-0, to Juventus. They attacked a police vehicle, smashed Amsterdam was played in the Zuiwith a serious eye injury, then
derpark stadium in The Hagne,
broke shop windows and wreaked havoc at the Turin train station. In Rome, after the second division game between local side Lazio for what a spokesman, Rob Brons, and Pescara, six of the home team's fans were arrested following fights

> dorf on Saturday before the first division match against Bayern Munich. The arrests followed pitched battles in the center of Munich in which the visiting fans, many of whom had been drinking, attacked

a group of local supporters. In Africa, in the Guinean capital of Conakry, the trouble came on the field during a stormy zone-two semifinal between Guinea and Senegal in the tournament of the Su-

preme Council for Sport in Africa. Three players were sent off, seven were shown the yellow card and nine minutes were lost to fights. referce blew the final whistle four minutes early. (AP, UPI, AFP) ■ Norway to Try Shoot Outs

Norwegian soccer authorities, in attempt to hait declining attendance, have decided to rule out tied matches, Agence-France Press reported from Oslo.

From now on all matches that, after 90 minutes, have failed to decide a winner will be settled by penalty shoot-outs. Three points will be awarded to winning clubs, as in England, but a team that wins on penalty shots will get only two points. The loser in the sudden

death shoot-out will get no points.
Attendances at Norwegian soccer matches have declined sharply over the last few years and in 1986. for the first time in its history, the Norwegian Football Federation produced a deficit, of several milhon kroner. The new system will be on trial for one year.



Riot police charged spectators, one of whom lay injured on a twisted barrier, during the soccer match Sunday in The Hague between FC Den Haag and Ajax of Amsterdam.

Canadian Boileau Wins Marathon nine minutes were lost to fights. Guinea won the match, 1-0, after the referee blest the final whitele four As 1.4 Million Cheer 15,000 in L.A.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES - Art Boileau of Canada led most of the way Sunday and won the second Los Angeles Marathon, which drew a field of 14,937 runners from 47 states and 31 countries plus crowds along the streets estimated at 1.4 million.

Boileau, 29, completed the 26.2mile (42.4-kilometer) course in 2 hours, 13 minutes, 8 seconds. Defending champion Ric Sayre, 33, of Ashland, Oregon, finished second in 2:13:38, with José Gómez, 30, of Mexico third in 2:14:31.

Nancy Ditz of Woodside, California, won the women's division for the second time, clocked in 2:35:24. Sylvia Mosqueda of Los Angeles was second in 2:37:46, with Maria Trujillo of Mexico third in 2:39:50.

Boileau, who ran a personal best of 2:11:15 when he finished second

in the 1986 Boston Marathon, largely black sections of mid-Los moved to the front just before the Angeles, before returning to finish halfway point and opened nearly a in the Coliseum, the site of the 1984 half-minute lead over Gomez dur-

ing the next four miles. With five miles left, Boileau had extended his lead to almost two minutes over Gómez, with Sayre another half-minute behind. Sayre gained on Boileau through the final three minutes, but could not make up the needed ground.

Sayre said the heat, which reached the mid-70s during the race, slowed his closing kick. The last couple of miles," he said, "it affected me. It was a little tougher catching people." The marathon course traveled

through the city's diverse ethnic neighborhoods. Runners weaved through Little Tokyo, Chinatown, Koreatown, mostly Hispanic Echo Park, white Hancock Park and vendor said.

Olympic Games. The beautiful day turned the

an endurance test. Serious runners ran. Less serious partied. Less serious bystanders simply watched the ronning and

marathon into as much an event as

the partying. Gypsy Boots, self-described nature boy of Southern California, banged a tambourine and a cow bell as he ran the race and saluted bystanders who recognized him from cheerleading at baseball Dodger, basketball Laker and foot-

sex," the 76-year-old organic-fruit (AP, UPI)

ball Raider games.

Illini Finally Win Close Game With Upset of No. 3 Indiana

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois -Third-ranked Indiana University was upset Sunday by No. 14 Illinois, 69-67, and fell out of a tie with Purdue for first place in the Big Ten Conference.

The Illini, 21-7 overall and 11-5 in the Big Ten, had lost five close games — three in overtime — to Indiana, Purdue and Iowa this season. They had led Iowa by 22 points and Purdue by 16 before losing those games at home, and

were determined not to do so again. "We really wanted to beat one of top teams in the Big Ten," said senior Ken Norman, whose 24 points led the Illini. "We hung in there for 40 minutes and we got a victory."

There was a time when they started to come back. And I just said, They're not going to come back,' said senior Dong Altenberger.

Reserve center Jens Kujawa pave the Illini their margin of victory with a hook shot and two free throws in the last two minutes of the game. The 7-foot (2.13-meter) scohomore sank the hook shot with 2:31 left, then his free throws with 1:47 to play made it 69-65.

The Hoosiers, 23-4 and 14-3 with one conference game left, had two chances to tie in the final seconds. But Steve Alford missed both shots, one a 20-footer as the 45second shot clock expired and the next a halfcourt heave that was blocked by Steve Bardo as the game clock ran out.

Indiana's coach, Bob Knight, had called a timeout to set up a three-point field goal attempt by Alford on the first possession, but the Illini defense forced Alford to take an off-balance shot with six seconds to play. Bardo was fouled on the rebound and missed a free throw with four seconds left, but blocked Alford's desperation shot.

"It was a well-played, well-officirunners jogged. Serious bystanders ated game. I thought it was the best-officiated game I saw all year," Knight said. "Norman was exceptionally good in the last 10 minutes of the half. He played about as good as a kid can play."

Altenberger, who made 6 of 10 three-point shots, finished with 20 points. Indiana was led by Keith Smart's 19, the last two coming on a dunk that made it 69-67.

Nevada-Las Vegas 70, Fresno "I believe jogging is safer than State 59: In Fresno, California, Armon Gilliam got a game-high 21 points and 7 rebounds as No. 1-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

ranked UNLV improved to 30-1 overall and 18-0 in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. Rebel guard Mark Wade got 12 assists to increase his season total to 328, tying the NCAA record set last year by St. John's guard Mark Jackson.

North Carolina 92, Georgia Tech 76: In Atlanta, Kenny Smith scored 20 points as the No. 2 Tar Heels became the seventh team to finish an Atlantic Coast Conference season unbeaten. The Tar Heels, 27-2 overall, have a 14-0 ACC mark, joining the 1957 and 1984 Carolina squads with perfect records.

Temple 77, George Washington 69: In Philadelphia, Nate Blackwell scored 26 points and Tim Perry 17 as the No. 4 Owls won a quarterfinal game of the Atlantic 10 Confer-

ence tournament.

Kentucky 75, Oklahoma 74: In Lexington, Kentucky, Richard Madison's lay-up with eight sec-onds left gave No. 12 Oklahoma its third straight final-seconds defeat.

Marshall 66, Davidson 64: In

Henderson tipped in a missed shot with one second left in overtime to give Marshall the Southern Conference championship and a berth in the NCAA tournament. Henderson, a junior, scored a game-high 22 points, 6 in overtime.

Virginia 82, Maryland 77: In Charlottesville, Virginia, John Johnson scored 23 points for the Cavaliers and the Terrapins, a perennial ACC powerhouse before the shake-up that followed star Len Bias's cocaine-induced death, finished a winless league season with their 14th straight loss.

Fairfield 65, Army 60: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Kevin Honston, the top U.S. college scorer, twisted his knee late in the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference tournament semifinal game after leaping into the air to protest an offensive goaltending call on a teammate and the Cadets did not score another point as Fairfield rallied from a seven-point deficit. Houston had 28 points when he

Celtics Win 2,000th Game

BOSTON - The Boston Celtics beat the Detroit Pistons, 112-102, Sunday night to become the first team to win 2,000 regular season games in the National Baskethall Association.

Only the Harlem Globetrotters among professional basketball teams —and they mostly play exhibition games against a team paid to ose — have won more times.

With Kevin McHale scoring his season high, 38 points, the Celtics won their 10th straight against the Pistons at Boston Garden, dating back to Dec. 19, 1982, and improved the franchise's regular-season record to 2,000-1,125. Including playoff games, Boston's victories

The Celtics won their first NBA game in 1946 against the Toronto Huskies, but did not come by their 2,000th victory easily. Larry Bird, who had 19 points in the first half, thereafter was held to one basket and two free throws. As the fourth period began, the score was 85-85.

Celtic reserve guard Jerry Sichting made two straight jumpers to open that quarter and the Celtics never trailed again, although guard Vinnic Johnson put the Pistons within three points of the Celtics with 8 of his 17 points midway through the period.

But when it became 98-95, Dennis Johnson banked in a shot off the

glass and McHale, who scored 14 points that quarter, followed with a ump hook that increased the lead to 102-95. That end Detroit's threat. "Sometimes you have one of those nights where you feel good and the basket looks like the ocean," said McHale. "Other times, it looks

The Celtics' coach, K.C. Jones, said, "It's been a long green line. Red Amerbach, Bill Russell, Frank Ramsey, Bob Cousy, Sam Jones, Dave Cowens and up to Larry Bird and Robert Parish. They're the reasons it's been a long green line.

Teams come after you year after year, but we've managed to

SPORTS BRIEFS

Cordero Flies to Another Victory

started to take more interest in each . ARCADIA, California (AP) — Angel Cordero Jr. rode North Sider to other than for the game," Brand victory Sinday in the \$300,000 Santa Margarita Handicap at Santa Anita said. "Things began to get out of after flying in from Florida, where he had ridden the Kentneky Derbyshand after fans started throwing bound Tahinum to victory in Saturday's \$450,000 Flamingo Stakes for 3year-olds at Hialeah.

North Sider won by a head, holding off longshot Winter Treasure in

North Sider won by a head, holding off longshot Winter Treasure in the 1%-mile (1.8-kilometer) race for older fillies and mares. North Sider is When FC Den Haag supporters overran another refreshment stand, trained by D. Wayne Lukas, who also saddles Talimum.

providing them with beer bottles and packaged food to be used as SMU Players Can Transfer at Once

DALLAS (AP) — The Southwest Conference Council voted Monday to waive a rule that would have required Southern Methodist University football players to wait a year before playing at any of the other eight league schools. They now can transfer immediately from SMU. Earlier, an SMU alumnus said that \$30,000 had been raised as a legal home crowd had dispersed. Later, war chest to finance a federal lawsnit challenging the NCAA's right to the Ajax fans were taken by bus to a nearby railway station, where a mi-

argn against violence also aparened to have fallen on deaf ears.

A 50-year-old Como fan, Aldo



Wadkins Can't Sneeze at Doral Prize

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

the fifth hole for a six-shot lead time, despite a bad head cold, in

Wadkins started with a three-over-par 75 in Thursday's first round and finished with a 70 for a total of 277 in earning his hierard.

total of 277 in earning his biggest so far this year, although there will PGA Tour official, "You cost me a biggest in history: \$180,000. On his with a purse of \$1 million or more.

Ballesteros bogeyed that hole way to his first victory in 14 months. The \$180,000 first prize was such a while being timed by Dickson, who Wadkins missed only two fairways big attraction that the field was one in 72 holes, an amazing achievement of the best ever assembled in recent Ballesteros missed a chance to finish since the wind blew at more than 20 years for a PGA event.

second by himself when he lipped out a three-foot (91-centimeter) cult, 6,939-yard Blue Monster course at the Doral Country Club.

years for a PGA event.

Only 6 of the top 125 players on the 1986 money list — players with birdie putt on the 17th hole after making, from behind a tree, a spec-

"I'm glad to see the money we're tourney they want to play in - did tacular recovery shot to the green.

playing for," Wadkins said. "May-be we are catching up to other were out because of injury or illness. MIAMI — Lanny Wadkins sports and still we are the sport that while Greg Norman, last year's top boled out a 91-yard (83-meter) is not guaranteed any money. We sand wedge shot for an eagle-2 on have to tee it up and score."

Wadkins led by two shots before Ballesteros's check for \$74.667 Sunday. From there on, the 37- the last round began, off consecutive was diminished by \$1,000. He was year-old Texan had a rather easy scores of 66 Friday and Saturday. fined that much for slow play Sun-Ballesteros came on strong with a day, as were the others in his threebeating Seve Ballesteros, Tom Kite final round of 69, Kite did even some, Fred Couples and Lennie Cleand Don Pooley by three shots in better with a 68 and Pooley shot 70. ments. It did not sit well with

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings x-Son Diesa Genzaga St. Mary's Son Froncisco Sonte Clara Portional Pepperatine Layele. Colif. (x-wan regular-Constructor All Gennes W L Pct. W L Pct. 14 0 7.000 27 2 .931 x-Tex. Christin 10 4 .714 25 4 .842 Borylor 9 5 .442 22 7 .759 Houston 8 6 .571 20 8 .714 Texos Tech 7 7 .500 16 11 .593 Arkensus 4 8 .429 16 14 .543 Texos 2 12 .143 12 14 .841 Sc. Methodist 0 14 .000 9 16 .369 Texos A&M Rica (x-won resultance) Attentic Coast Conference Conference All Gos Conference AH Games W L Ped. For State State 10 6 425 16 11 593 9 7 543 17 10 430 18 12 450 7 9 438 14 14 447 7 9 438 14 14 447 6 10 425 14 13 519 2 14 135 8 10 254 o-N. Carolina Clienason Dute Virginia Georgia Tech N. Carolina St. Conference All Gostles W L Pcl. W L Pcl. 13 3 .812 23 5 .821 12 4 .750 26 7 .660 11 5 .666 19 7 .670 9 7 5.63 17 11 .607 7 9 .436 13 14 .461 5 11 .313 12 14 .462 Conference All Games W L Pcl. W L Pcl. 12 4 750 23 4 362 12 4 750 23 4 523 12 4 750 24 5 73 12 4 750 24 5 73 12 6 750 19 7 731 9 6 460 19 7 731 6 9 400 19 7 731 6 9 400 15 13 536 4 12 255 15 12 556 5 13 188 10 17 208 3 13 188 10 17 208 3 13 188 9 18 203 Lefic Conference All German W.L. Pet. W.L. Pet. 9 3 751 17 18 557 8 4 4567 22 8 742 6 6 500 18 7 467 6 6 586 17 10 450 5 7 417 10 17 378 5 7 417 10 17 378 5 7 417 14 13 579 3 7 250 12 15 444 x-Georgetown Pittsburgh Syrocuse \$4, John's Providence Villonova Selon Hell Beston College Connecticut x-Loutsville Memphis State Floride State Southern Miss Virginia Tech South Carolina Ciscinnati **U.S. College Results** SOUTH Auburn 180. Louisions 5t. 62 Kantucky 75. Oklohoma 7t North Carbina 92. Georgia Tech 76 Virginic 82. Maryland 77 MIDWEST io Conference Big Tan Conference Conference All Gernes W L Pct. W L Pct. 17 1 944 29 3 906 Illinois 69, Indiana 67 Wisconsin 76, Northwestern 59 SOUTHWEST

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Nev.-Los Vegos 78. Fresno St. 69
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Son Dieso St. 2 14 125 4 24 142 National Basketball Association Standings Conference ASI Germas: W L Pct. W L Pct. 10 4 714 13 13 .500 9 5 .443 16 7 .440 9 5 .443 15 11 .577 7 7 .580 14 12 .538 6 7 .442 14 11 .550 6 8 .429 12 14 .442 4 9 .308 9 16 .360 4 10 .285 9 18 .333 W L Pct. 25 2 .926 25 3 .893 19 7 .731 16 11 .593 15 11 .577 DePoul New Orleans Natre Dame Pan American College Top-20 Results How the top 20 neems in The Associated Prove callege besixetball politioned lost week; Press college basketball poll fored last week;

1. Nevado-Las Vegas (30-1) def. Pacific 82-55; del. Fresno State 70-59.

2. North Cereline (27-2) det. No. 17 Duka 77.

71; del. Georgia Tech 92-74.

Golden State

2. North Corplant (27-2) orf. No. 17 Doke 77-71; def. Georgia Toch 92-76. 3. Indiama (22-4) jost to No. 6 Purdue 75-64; jost to No. 14 Illánois 69-67. 4. DePesi (25-2) jost to Norte Dome 73-62. 3. Temple (25-3) jost to West Virginia 64-61; def. George Washinston 77-69. 4. Portion (23-3) del. No. 14 fillinois 74-75. OT; del. No. 3 Indiana 75-64; del. Oblo State 67-73, 7. Journ (25-4) del. Michigan State 93-64; del. Michigan 95-85. 8. Georgetown (23-4) def. Baston College 77-65; def. No. 20 Providence 90-77. 9. Pilitsburgh (23-6) def. Villanova 94-83;

lost to St. John's 76-74.

No. 18 Florido 86-85, OT. TL Syrscusa (24-5) def. St. John's 88-80; def. Soston College 87-63. 12. Oktoheum (21-7) lust to lowo State 84-84; lost to Konsos Shohe 90-89; lost to Kantucky 75-74. 13. Clemeses (25-4) det. Georgia Tach 88-77; lost to No. 17 Duke 65-59. 14. Hillingis (21-7) lest to No. 6 Purdue 74-75,017; det. Ohio State 93-70; det. No. 3 Indiano 68-67, 15. Texas Christian (23-5) lost to Housian 84-45; def. Rice 25-49. 16. Kansas (21-9) lost to Colorado 66-56; last

no (23-4) del. Tennessa 93-71: del.

to Nebrosko 85-81, OT. 17. Duke (22-7) lost to No. 2 North Coroline 77-71; def. No. 13 Clemson 65-59. 18, Plorida (21-9) lost to Vanderbitt 84-76; lost to No. 10 Alabama 86-85, OT. 19. New Oricine (35-3) def. Scuthwestern Louisiana 89-63; def. Northern Illinois 91-76; def. Lorror 81-65. 28. Providence (19-7) def. Seton Hall 25-72; lost to No. 8 Georgetown 90-79.

EASTERN CONFERENCE Sundoy's Results.

Chicago 29 27 18 21— 95

New Jersey 31 25 17 22—146

Gminski 16-16 5-6 25, B. Williams 8-14 5-6 21;

Jordan 16-23 18-12 31, Threatt 5-9 5-8 15, Rebounds: Chicago 41 (Cookley 9); New Jersey

50 (Gminski 16). Assists: Chicago 18 (Cokley 5); New Jersey 20 (R. Williams 7). ston Wilhed, GB 15 47 283 275 5); New Jersey 20 (R. Williams 7).
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35 21 .625 2 McCray 16: 16: 17 6-8 26, Cheeks 6-13 5-5 17;
AcCray 16: 15-45-24, Olduwon 10: 18-424, Raid 29 26 .227 776 9-18 3-3 22, Rabbends: Philodelphia 43 I Bark28 30 .463 149 Philodelphia 18 (Cheeks 6); Houston 26
IFERENCE WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division 32 21 30 19 7—115 28 26 33 21 14—122 L.A. Lokers Person 12-27 10-10 35, Long 11-16 8-10 30; Ewing 11-25 6-7 25, G. Wilkins 8-13 1-2 18, Re-bounds: New York 48 (Ewing 12); Indiana 45 (Williams 10), Assists: New York 28 (Orr 7); 36 23 410 845 29 29 500 15 28 31 475 1642 22 35 386 2145 10 44 .185 32

Indiana 26 (Flemina, Long 7). Golf

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Risey 2 (27), Risey 2 (27), Gariner (34), Plyanker,
Risey 2 (27), Risey 2 (Tennis leteractional Players Champions (At Key Biscayne, Florida) MEN

Joy Berger, U.S., def. Paolo Cone, Italy, 6-2, Joy Berger, U.S., def. Paolo Cone, Italy, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Jimmy Connors (6), U.S., def. Darrier Catilli, Australia, 6-3, 6-1; Derrick Restagna, U.S., def. Amas Manadorf, Israel 7-4 (7-5), 6-1, 6-4. Andres Gomez (10), Ecuador, del. Tartk Benhabiles, Britain. 6-4.3-6, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5); Rob-ert Sesuso, U.S., del. Danie Visser, South Afri-Ct. 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-7 (7-0), 6-4, 6-4.

Fourth Round Shaffi Graf (3), West Germany, def. Kathrin Shiff Graf (3), West Germany, def. Kathrin
Kell. U.S., 64. 6-1.
Natholie Tauziat, France, def. Silke Meler,
West Germany, 6-9, 6-3.
Martine Novratilava (1), U.S., def. Gabriela
Sabotini (19), Arpentias, 6-1, 6-3.
Lisa Bonder, U.S., def. Mary Joe Fernandez,
U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

the feature section (rite)

**RIDEY 2 (29), Garriner (34), Pivonito 2 (15), Hotcher (8), Allier (13); Osborne (16), Duguov 75-66-69-290 (10), Jerspen (7), Shofts on godi: New York (on Pecters) \$-13-11—29; Washinston (on Vonbles-Index) 17-10-16—(3. Taird Road

Ivan Landi (1), Czechoslovakio, def. Thomas Muster, Austria, 3-6, 6-4, 6-6, 8-67 Brad Gilbert (1-6), U.S., def. Morre Fluy, U.S., 7-6 (12-10), 7-6 (7-6), 6-3; Johan Carisson, Sweden, det.
Corl Limberser, Australia, 6-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

Brack Landy Road Black Cares, 4 Mismail Lonny Wodkiers, \$180,000

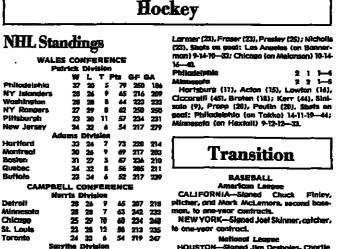
Tom Kile, \$74,647

Tom Kile, \$74,647

Don Pooley, \$74,667

Don Pooley, \$74,667 71-64-74-69-280 brouck) 17-16 70-69-71-70-280 Vancosver 73-70-71-67-281
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Favn and Ollie, the Film

WASHINGTON — The producer came into my office and threw the script down in disgust. "It doesn't work." he said. "Who is going to believe the name Ollie for a Marine Corps hero who works

in the White House?" 'I got the name from Laurel and

Hardy. It sounded different. "And Fawn. You want me to think there is a beautiful long-

legged girl named Fawn who is involved with a bunch of cowboys in the National Security Council?"
"We need some sex appeal.

You're not going to get men turned on from Buchwald John Poindexter stuffing tobacco in his pipe," I told

The producer said, "Look, I hired you to write a movie about a president of the United States who used to be a movie star and becomes one of the greatest communicators in history until one day he forgets where he parked his car. The story line is simple. While the president is shaking hands with Iceland freedom fighters in the Rose Garden, his staff is stealing everything that is not bolted down in the White House. I don't see that in these pages. I want more sleaze and slime

I said. "I have to flesh out the characters before I develop it. To begin with, I don't know what to do with Ollie's friend who flies all the arms to Iran. The scene as it plays now is flat, even when he is met by three ayatoliahs and they hold hands and dance around the con-

"Why can't you have Fawn have a drink with Bud at the Tehran airport bar as the piano player

France Gets a Monet The Associated Press

PARIS - A large section of a three-part painting by Claude Monet has been given to France in payment of death duties and will go on display at the Orsay Museum. The painting "Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe," is a takeoff on Edouard Manet's "Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe."

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sings 'As Time Goes By ?" the producer said.

"What would she be doing at the airport in Tehran?" "She's waiting for Ollie, who she

thought was on the plane." "But Ollie isn't on the plane. He's speaking at a contra fundraiser in Dallas. What does Fawn do when Ollie doesn't show up?" l protested

"She flies back to Washington and makes out more travel vouchers for Ollie." "What is Mr. Reagan doing?" l

"He's trying to remember what he was doing on the day he was sworn in as the 40th president of the United States."

I shook my head. "I don't know if I can write this. It's believable and at the same time there are holes in it. For example, I'd like to work the CIA into it, but I haven't figured out if they are on our side or

The producer said, "Write that at the beginning they're on our side and then later on in the picture they wind up on their side."

"I have some good business in the film. The first thing I'm going to have Ollie do is declare war on Panama and nuke the canal. Then I want him to personally take a U.S. atomic submarine up the Neva River and shell Leningrad. After that I have him going to France and kidnaping the entire French parliament. Then he flies in a hang glider and carpet bombs the Philippines with Imelda Marcos's shoes.

The producer said, "It's not bad. Can't you get him to assassinate somebody? "I don't want Ollie to do any-

thing that's against the law because he's the national hero in my pic-

"The movie is shaping up." the producer said. "Have you got any-thing in the script about Ollie taking the Fifth Amendment?" "With all the things I have him

doing — he doesn't have time to take the Fifth." "One more question," the producer said. "Where is Fawn while Ollie is making mischief around the

"I have her doing what any American woman would do. She's home shredding papers for her

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The Claudio Abbado Touch in Vienna

By Paul Hofmann New York Times Service

TIENNA - When Claudio VIENNA — ware Vienna Abbado leads the Vienna Philharmonic in an all-Beethoven cycle at Carnegie Hall beginning Friday, an old-fashioned wristwatch may peep out from under his sleeve. It was given to him by Erich Kleiber, the late Viennabom conductor who was a champion of modern music but was admired also for his interpretations of the classical and romantic repertory. The good-luck charm is a symbol of the Italian maestro's closeness to the Central European

music tradition. Now 53 years old, Abbado has been working with the Vienna Philharmonic for many years; six months ago he took over as music director of the Vienna State Opera. The busy players of the Philharmonic, a self-governing concert organization, also play in the pit of the renowned opera house.
"It's a fabulous orchestra," Ab-

bado told a visitor recently. "It can do anything." The maestro was pacing an office in the east wing of the State Opera building. wearing the brown cardigan that he fancies for rehearsal work.

How would he rate the Vienna Philharmonic as compared, say, with Herbert von Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic? He shook his boyish mop of black hair and said diplomatically: "The two orchestras are tops in Europe, no doubt about it. I couldn't say which one is number one. Each one has its own distinct personality."

Four blocks from the State Opera, in the revival-Renaissance palace of the Society of the Friends of Music, the president of the Vienna Philharmonic, Alfred Altenburger, repaid the compliment. "We have loved Abbado before and we love him now that we are cooperating with him so intimately. He has studied in Vienna, he is no foreigner to us. We Viennese imbibe Italian culture with our mothers' milk."

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monic's musicians are under the jurisdiction of the house's management whenever it is staffing the orchestra pit.

Altenburger, a first violinist, praised Abbado's way of conducting. "He has a very precise, suggestive beat," he said. "He knows how to motivate the orchestra. He communicates well, and it belps that his German is very good."

Abhado himself says that orchestras generally don't like conductors who talk much. "In our profession, gestures and especially eye language are essential," he explains. "Furthermore, it is indispensable to know the score perfectly and be familiar with the life, the works and the entire era of the composer."

Soon after the current world tour, Abbado will start rehearsals for a new production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," to open at the State Opera on June 12. The Italian maestro asked for a "Wozzeck" early on in his five-year tenure. "I feel much affinity with Berg and the Vienna school of modern music," he says.

Alban Berg, a native Viennese, composed much of "Wozzeck" during World War I, but the work had its premiere only in 1925, when Erich Kleiber presented it in Berlin. Berg was a disciple of Arnold Schoenberg, the Viennese who developed the 12-tone technique; another Schoenberg pupil, Hans Swarowsky, was Abbado's teacher at the Vienna Music Academy. The young Italian had gone to Vienna after attending the Giuseppe Verdi Conservatory in his native Milan. That institution is now headed by his older brother, Marcello Abbado, a pianist. Their father, Michelangelo Abbado, was an well known vio-

One of the future maestro's fellow students in Swarowsky's elite class was Zubin Mehta. As Abbado tells it, the two of them enrolled in the academy chorus to watch the great conductors of that time, such as Bruno Walter, at

At his office, Abbado was remi-niscing about how Vienna looked when he was learning under Swarcerts or in recording sessions. Under its long-term contract with the self: That was 1956-58. The city was gray, and there seemed to be



Conductor Claudio Abbado: "I feel much affinity with Berg and the Vienna school of modern music."

Now Vienna has spruced itself up, it's full of vivid colors, it's lively and cosmopolitan. There are plenty of young people who are interested in the arts. I love it

When the maestro walks from his rented apartment at Neuer Markt, a square close to the State Opera, to his office, quite a few passers-by salute. Whenever he strides into the orchestra pit to start an overture he gets an ovation from the audience.

Under his State Opera contract, Abbado is to spend at least six months every season in Vienna, where he serves also as a consultant to the Austrian government's culture minister. At the opera house he is concerned only with artistic affairs, while administrative matters are handled by the new director, Claus Helmut

The Drese-Abbado team follows Lorin Maszel, who tried to for myself to study, think, read.

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only old people around then. cope with both the musical tasks and administrative posts at the State Opera. The American conductor soon found himself embroiled in the Viennese bureaucracy and its intrigues, which are legendary and have prompted op-era directors from Mahler to Karajan to walk out and slam the door. He resigned in April 1984, two years before his contract was due to expire.

> When Abbado was asked about his State Opera experiences so far, he said: "They are very good. The situation with Drese, the general manager, is ideal: he takes care of all the administration detail, and I concentrate on the music."

The Italian maestro must nevertheless have had an inkling that he was facing a daunting challenge in Vienna. After signing the contract, he went into seclusion, and his friends would only say he was somewhere in Switzerland. Now, Abbado explains: "I have learned to block out free periods For six months Abbado disappeared in the mountains. Six months devoted to myself."

Before moving to Vienna, Abbado served for several years as musical director of La Scala in Milan, and lately has built its orchestra into a body that has stepped up its concert activity. The Vienna Philharmonic was the avowed model. Abbado's successor at La Scala Opera House is Riccardo Muni, the 46-year-old Nezpolitan who is also music director of the Philadelphia Orches-

As amsic chief of the State Opera, Abbado will have continuous dealings with the Vienna Philharmonic. He has already recorded the nine Beethoven symphonies with the Vienna orchestra for Deutsche Grammophon. He also plans to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic and other orchestras in various concerts and recordings during his months away from Vienna. Before his present visit to the United States, he flew to Israel to lead the Israeli Philharmonic in Mahler's Ninth Symphony.

Abbado has pledged to con-duct operas only with the Vienna ensemble at its home and in guest appearances in Salzburg, Berlin, Milan and Tokyo during the next few years. The Vienna operagoers see Abbado at the podium on 25 evenings this season.

One of Abbado's Vienna proects is the creation of a Gustav Mahler Orchestra, to be composed of young musicians from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and, possibly, East Germany. Auditions have already been held, and a first concert tour later this year is scheduled to include performances in Vienna, Graz, Linz, Budapest, Bratislava and Prague. We have established the necessary contacts with the culture authorities of the countries concerned," Abbado says. "These are things that can be done from Vi-

And then, there is Mozart. Vi-enna, and especially the Philhar-monic, and the State Opera will pull out all stops in 1991 to mark the 200th anniversary of his death in a house three blocks from where Abbado now lives. His next few years will increasingly be taken up by preparations for the Mozart bicentenary.

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Lady Macbeth Role Ene. With Boos, Jeers in Rom,

Shirley Verreit's Rome debut to Lady Macbeth ended in boos and jeers after she was forced to quit in S. Indict the first act due to a throat ailment The performance Sunday at money back. Vernett had skipped the opening performance last week of Verei's "Macbeth" due to a case of tracheitis, or inflammation of the lower part of the throat Before the start of Same une start of Sunday's performance, a theater official announced that Verrett was still not completely recovered but would announced that the performance. But it was clear from the start that Verrett was in poor form, singing some notes at octave down, newspapers reported? When the audience grew boister-ous, the conductor Glasspe Pa-tane stopped the show and called for quiet. The opera resumed, but after Verrett struggled through her after Verrett struggled through her duet with the baritone Renate Bruson, the audience projected again and the show was canceled . 🛮 🦈

Cybill Shepherd, 37, married Dr. Brace Oppenheim, 38, Sunday in a civil ceremony at Encino, Califor, nia, and announced to the wedding guests that she expects to give birth to twins in October. It's her second marriage. Carl Edward com-Bismarck, 26, a stockbroker and the great-grandson of Germany, from Chancellor, Otto san Barring, 23, an actress from Los Angeles, were married in Tomatan. Mexico. Jeb Stuart Ma. spreader, 52, who became a Presby. terian minister after serving in priston for his role in the Waterpate scandal, married Patricia Am New ton, 35, a high school guidance counselor, in Columbus, Ohio,
Priscilla Presley, 42 has given
birth to her second child, a 7pound, 10%-ounce boy. Her hance and father of the child, the writerdirector Marco Garibaldi, 32, was at her side, along with Lisa Marie

Mark Mathabane, who wrote "Kaffir Boy." a widely acclaimed memoir of growing up black in a South African shantytown, has won a writing and teaching fellow-ship in the graduate humanities program at Cornell University

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